FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PRESIDENT OF TURKEY TO VISIT BULGARIA 8-11 JUNE

AU131935Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--The president of the Turkish Republic, Mr Fahri S. Koruturk, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria from June 8 through 11 at the invitation of the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

NARODNA ARMIYA VIEWS MONDALE TOUR, BROWN STATEMENT

AU120930Y Sofia BTA in English 0837 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA)--Under the leadline "Pursuance of Defeated Policy" Mr Ivan Undzhiev comments in NARODNA ARMIYA today on the U.S. Asian policy.

He stresses that the speech made by Mr Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defence, in Los Angeles, Vice-President's Mondale's tour of South-east Asia and the forthcoming visit of presidential councellor Zbigniew Brzezinski in Peking, Tokyo and Seoul show unambiguously that the USA will continue fanning out tension through further militarization of that part of the world in the interest of their imperialist goals.

"The American imperialism is trying to restore its former dictatorship in the Pacific area countries. Everywhere during his trip Vice-President Mondale generously promised military aid and guarantees for security, as if someone else but the USA is threatening the vital interests of the peoples in these countries", underlined Mr Undzhiev.

He opines that the U.S. policy in that part of the world form a "Carter Asian doctrine", which after some minor modifications and cosmetic changes of an alleged "defense of the human rights" pursues the old goals--curbing the national liberation movements and revolutionary processes in Asia and preserving the positions of imperialism in that part of the world.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON BREZHNEV'S BOOK

AU131938Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Text] "Lessons on Leninism and an instruction for action," this is the synthesis of the assessment of the conference devoted to "Small Land"--the memoirs of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--which was held in Sofia today. This conference was organized by the Ministry of National Defense. Present were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee; deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army as well as Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries at the Bulgarian People's Army; Col (Valeriy Tsanagov), army, air and naval attache at the Soviet Embassy, and associates of the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

Those participating in the conference emphasized in their statements that "Small Island" by Leonid Brezhnev, with its synthesized experience of a political leader, has a tremendous ideological power and thus must become a useful reference book to each officer, leader and communist.

Minister Dobri Dzhurov emphasized in his speech that "Small Land" is not an ordinary artistic documentary work on reminiscences of the Great Patriotic War but a book which, with its profoundness, problems and rich content, is a true treasure of combat experience for each military leader, commander and political worker. This book reveals and confirms the inexhaustible sources of the power of the socialist public system and the socialist army.

The conference sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing deep gratitude for the experiences of a political leader shared in this book, for the ideas of the responsibility, role and position of the political worker and for the education of the soldiers of the socialist army.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR COUNTERPARTS

AU121100Y Sofia ROBOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and to Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of 9 May--the CSSR national holiday--we convey to you the most sincere congratulations and cordial wishes and through you, to all working people in fraternal Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf.

Within a short, historical period, under the wise leadership of the CPCZ, a party tempered in the class struggles, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the countries belonging to the socialist community, profound revolutionary changes have been carried out in all sectors of your country's sociopolitical life. As a result of this, socialist Czechoslovakia today is one of the most developed countries in the world; it is an active member of the Warsaw Pact treaty organization and of CEMA and represents an important factor in the struggle for peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world. This is a convincing confirmation of the fact that the road chosen is correct and it is the result of the heroic and inspired efforts of the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

We take advantage of this opportunity to express our confidence that the existing fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will continue to develop and strengthen on the invigorating basis of Marxism-Leninism and the socialist internationalism; in the interest of the socialist community, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, in the interest of the struggle for peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples. On this festive day for your motherland we wish you, dear comrades, with all our hearts, we wish you and the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, further great successes in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress, in our joint struggle for peace and social progress.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU121949Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 23d anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact was held at the People's Army House in Sofia tonight.

Svetoslav (Petkov) reports: Present in the hall were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense: Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to Bulgaria; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; the military attaches at the embassies of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact, generals, officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Admiral Branimir Ormanov, deputy minister of national defense, emphasized in his report: [begin recording] It was the first time in world history that the political, economic and military powers of these countries have united not to kindle a new war but with the purpose of averting it and safeguarding world peace." [end recording]

Lt Gen Valentin (Shchemerev), assistant to the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to Bulgaria, conveyed greetings and said:

[Shchemerev recording in Russian, fading into Bulgarian translation] "The Bulgarian People's Army has a modern organization, is equipped with new types of military techniques and has highly qualified military cadres. The army and the navy are ready to wage a modern struggle to defend the achievements of socialism." [end recording]

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT'S CONTRIBUTION

AU131435Y Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--Under this headline today NARODNA ARMIYA marks the 23rd anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty.

"An unprecedented alliance of the fraternal countries--the Warsaw Treaty organization, the reliable defensive sheild of the acquisitions of socialism, was set up on the granite foundation of proletarian internationalism. The establishment of this alliance marked a new stage in the relations of the socialist states", notes the paper in its editorial.

NARODNA ARMIYA points out that at variance with the military preparations of the imperialists, the socialist countries signed the Warsaw Treaty six years after the establishment of NATO. "In its formation the fraternal communist and workers' parties were guided by the Leninist formulation that the defence of socialism is an international cause: that to the united front of imperialism should be opposed the united efforts of the socialist countries," the article reads.

Further on it is pointed out that in its activities so far the Warsaw Treaty has distinguished itself as a powerful factor for the preservation of peace not only in Europe but also throughout the world and this imparts world-wide significance to it. If the peoples of Europe have for a quarter of a century now lived in the conditions of peace and realism and the ideas of cooperation are felt in international relations irrespective of their complexity and contradictions, considerable credit for this goes to the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Noting that to the Warsaw Treaty member-countries goes the main historic credit for the frustration of many imperialist adventures, the paper adds: "The assistance which the socialist countries gave to the peoples of Vietnam and the other countries of Southeast Asia in their struggle against aggression will never banish from the memory of progressive mankind.

They took a principled position of supporting the national liberation struggle of the Angolan and Ethiopian peoples against the foreign interventionists and their mercenaries, for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes that the Warsaw Treaty is based on the Leninist principles in international relations: complete equality, mutual observance of sovereignty, conscientious fulfillment of the obligations undertaken and mutual assistance in the name of the revolutionary acquisitions of the peoples, the cause of peace and socialism.

It is pointed out in the article that close cooperation, unity and solidarity of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the Warsaw Treaty countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the foundation of all the achievements of the united armed forces.

JOINT FATHERLAND FRONT-NATIONAL DEFENSE MEETING HELD

AU121230Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 78 p 6 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and Ministry of National Defense leadership was held in Sofia yesterday. The session discussed opportunities for developing joint activities.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, stressed that the military-patriotic education of youths and of the entire people is one of our basic tasks. This is why our joint work in the future will also be aimed chiefly at the education of true patriots and at the consolidation of the people's moral-political unity, he further stated.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration, dwelt on the necessity of intensifying the cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Bulgarian People's Army.

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, closed the meeting by pointing out that the expansion of cooperation will contribute to the implementation of an important patriotic and party task--namely to the consolidation of the army's prestige and fighting capacity and to the strengthening of the military-patriotic education of the population and the army personnel.

A decision was adopted on further strengthening and developing cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Bulgarian People's Army. The decision provides for joint work and a number of concrete initiatives aimed at enhancing the class-party, military-patriotic, and the internationalist education of the young people, of the population and of the army personnel; aimed at consolidating their loyalty toward the revolutionary traditions and military virtues of the people.

MORE ON JOINT POLISH COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

Economic Protocol Signed

AU131400Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Bulgarian-Polish cooperation is expected to continue developing within the next few years in a dynamic and large-scale manner.

This was confirmed by the results of the protocol signed in Sofia tonight on the work of the 17th session of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation.

At the signing ceremony, the two chairmen of this commission, Andrey Kukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, emphasized that further spheres of cooperation were marked that would contribute to further developing the comprehensive integration based on long-term specialization and production-sharing.

Polish Delegation Departs

AU132044Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Text] The Polish economic-government delegation led by Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish side of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation, left Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission. The ambassadors of the two countries, Ivan Nedev and Luctan Motyka, were also present.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU131401Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chief of the Organization Department at the BCP Central Committee, today received the MSZMP Central Committee working group led by Janos Peter, deputy chief of the Department of Party and Mass Organizations at the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the cordial and friendly talks, information on certain topical problems, which the two parties were resolving at the present stage, connected with fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress was discussed.

BULGARIAN-MOZAMBIQUE YOUTH GROUPS SIGN PROTOCOL

AU121542Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the secretary general of the organization of Mozambique youth, Mr Amor (Zacarias Cupela), signed a cooperation protocol between the two organizations for the 1978-1979 periods.

It is pointed out in the document that the friendly ties of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League with the Nacional Coordination Council of the Organization of Mozambique youth, between the young people of the two countries, develop successfully. The two sides welcome the positive changes in the international situation, which occured as a result of the peaceful policy of the socialist community countries and above all of the Soviet Union, of the efforts of all progressive and democratic social forces.

The Dimitrov Komsomol and the organization of Mozambique youth support the struggle and the irreversible right to independence and a just social order of the peoples of South Africa, Asia and Latin America. It was stressed that the fulfillment of the tasks set out in the joint protocol signed will contribute to deepening the cooperation between the young people and students of the two countries.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PERFORMANCE ON 13 MAY

AU132015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and the Committee for Culture, tonight visited a performance of the graduates from the Kurstyu Sarafov Higher Institute of Dramatic Art in Sofia.

"After the performance, Todor Zhivkov met the Institute's leadership, professors and graduates and cordially congratulated them by wishing further greater successes in developing the Bulgarian theater."

LILOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU122044Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, a BCP delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has left for Athens to attend the 10th Greek Communist Party Congress.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT OKRUG SESSIONS--A session of the Varna Okrug party, economic and public aktiv devoted to the accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the national party conference was held in Varna today. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, read a report. Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a session of the Khaskovo Okrug party, state and economic aktiv held in Khaskovo. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today visited the largest Bulgarian motor car producing plant in Plovdiv and later met the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee bureau with which he discussed issues with the decisions of the national party conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

DEMOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE--Sofia, May 12 (BTA)--A two-day conference dedicated to the state, problems and future development of the demographic processes in Bulgaria opened here today. Bulgarian sociologists, economists and medical experts are taking part in it. They will deliver more than 50 reports and communications. A general characterization was made of the demographic processes in the country, and the fertility of the family and the birth rate were discussed. In the prinicpal report on "Problems, Studies and Policy in the Sphere of Demography" it was pointed out that the birth rate in this country shows a downward trend which is characteristic of the majority of the developed countries in Europe and the world. In this respect experts laid stress also on the great influence of the engagement of women in social and economic life. [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

BULGARO-AUSTRIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--A cooperation plan in spheres of culture, science and education was signed here today by the governments of Bulgaria and Austria. "Annually the two countries will grant scholarships to university students and higher-education specialists for further training and research work. Work will proceed on the agreement for mutually recognizing the equal value of diplomas. Scientific publications will be further encouraged. The agreement provides for a closer cooperation between the cultural monuments preservation institutes, for the exchange of theatrical and musical companies, for brisker contacts in the spheres of literature and book-publishing, painting, cinema and architecture." [Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

UN REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS

LD122310Y Prague CTK in English 2134 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 12, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the United Nations Ilja Hulinsky handed over at the UN headquarters here today ratification documents by which Czechoslovakia joins the UN convention of prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION

LD121722Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Cestmir Lovetinsky, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. Husak had a discussion with him in connection with his assumption of this diplomatic post.

STROUGAL RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR KOENIG

LD122312Y Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 12, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today GDR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gerd Koenig to discuss the development of relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND PRAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD122217Y Prague CTK in English 2131 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 12, CETEKA--The first concert of the 'Prague Spring 1978' music festival took place here tonight under the auspices of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, who attended the performance. The audience, who heard Bedrich Smetana's 'My Homeland', also included Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other representatives of political, public and cultural life.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES AUSTRIAN TRIP, VISITS SALZBURG

LD121302Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, who is currently on an official visit in Austria, left Vienna today for Salzburg and upper Austria. In Salzburg Minister Chnoupek will continue his talks with Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister.

Talks Continue

LD121818Y Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 12, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Willibald Pahr of Austria continued in Salzburg today their talks on several foreign political issues, which opened in Vienna on Thursday.

The two ministers also informed each other of the stands of their governments on the need to eliminate the hotbeds of war in the world. Discussing the Middle East, they noted that the crisis in the area remains a grave danger to peace. The talks also covered the need to liquidate the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid especially in the south of Africa.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr proposed toasts at a luncheon given for the Czechoslovak guest by the Salzburg government.

Minister Chnoupek devoted this afternoon to sightseeing in Salzburg, and inspected inter alia the native house of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister leaves tomorrow for upper Austria and for home.

Communique Issued

LD121820Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 12 May 78 LD

["Chnoupek--Communique"--CTK headline]

[Text] Vienna, May 12, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Austria are determined to do their best for the lasting character of the policy of detente, says their joint communique on the official visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Austria on May 11-13.

During his stay in Austria the Czechoslovak foreign minister was received by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and President of the Nationalrat Anton Benya. During the talks, held in a frank, businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the two countries' foreign ministers dealt with international topics interesting both sides and the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, the communique said.

The two partners are convinced that a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final act will contribute to a further development of the process of detente. They expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Belgrade meeting confirmed the determination to continue along the road started in Helsinki, the communique said.

The foreign ministers further agreed that political detente must be followed by detente in the military sphere. One of the most pressing tasks is to take concrete steps towards halting the arms races, and towards a reduction of the armed forces and armament with the aim to achieve a general and complete disarmament, the communique further said.

Both sides expressed themselves in favour of a complete and lasting ban on weapons of mass destruction. They stressed the significance of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly which should result in concrete efforts for disarmament as soon as possible, the communique further said.

The Czechoslovak and the Austrian foreign ministers stressed that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis is not possible without the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab areas occupied in 1967, without guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and without ensuring independence and security of all countries in the region, the communique said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr stated that the Czechoslovak-Austrian relations have been developing favourably and that there exist all prerequisits for their further improvement.

In this connection, the two foreign ministers mentioned the planned visits to Czechoslovakia this year by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, an Austrian parliamentary delegation, led by President of the Nationalrat Anton Benya, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The two ministers agreed that in the economic cooperation there exist possibilities which have so far been used only partially, such as cooperation on third markets. They also expressed themselves in favour of a greater participation of small and medium-size Austrian firms in trade and industrial cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the communique said.

Both sides are convinced that the Czechoslovak-Austrian cultural agreement will contribute to exchange and cooperation in culture and to a better understanding between the nations of both countries. They also stressed the significance of contacts between institutions, organizations and people of the two countries. They agreed that humanitarian questions will be solved in harmony with all provisions of the Helsinki final act.

The two foreign ministers also signed a Czechoslovak-Austrian Government agreement on access to those parts of territories involved in the adjustment of border waterways.

They expressed satisfaction over the talks they held, since they must be considered a joint contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

Czechoslovak Foreign MinisterBohuslav Chnoupek has invited Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr to visit Czechoslovakia. The Austrian foreign minister accepted the invitation.

Leaves for Upper Austria

LD131438Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on an official visit in Austria, left Sankt Wolfgang today for upper Austria.

He is being accompanied by Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr, Czechoslovak Ambassador in Vienna Milan Kadnar, and Austrian Ambassador in Prague Hans Pasch.

CPCZ, CPSL REGIONAL CONFERENCES HELD 13 MAY

Husak, Others Attend

LD131057Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Regional and city conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL are meeting today in twelve places of our homeland to mark the culmination of deliberations of communists which started in December last year with annual members' meetings and continued with all-enterprise, works and local and district conferences.

The main Lucerna Hall has been filled by delegates from all ten boroughs of Prague.

They are now being acquainted with the report on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress by the party organization of the capital city which is being delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague.

The importance of the deliberations of the Prague communists is underscored by the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic. Places of honor in the presidium have been taken by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and by other comrades and guests.

It is understandable that the citizens of Prague play an important role in the general life of the country, but also that the capital city has a number of problems. These too, apart from undoubted successes, are being mentioned by Comrade Antonin Kapek in the report about the activities of the city party organization. So far he has devoted a major part of his speech to the engineering industry, the light building industry and the development of transportation in Prague, as well as also to the living environment of the population.

A discussion is on the agenda after the report on activities and after the assessment of the work of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The city conference of the CPSL started half an hour ago in the hall of the Bratislava (?Reduta). The report of the CPSL city committee is now being delivered by Gejza Slapka, chief secretary of the city committee of the party.

The conference is being attended by a delegation of the CPSZ Central Committee, headed by Comrade Alois Indra.

More on Attendance

LD131330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The importance of the regional conferences being held in the country today is underscored by the presence of delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by members and candidate members of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is at the head of the delegation of the party Central Committee at the city conference in Prague. Other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee are heading delegations:

Comrade Vasil Bilak at the conference in the east Bohemian region, Comrade Peter Colotka in the east Slovak region, Comrade Karel Hoffmann in the north Moravian region, Comrade Vaclav Hula in the south Moravian region, Comrade Alois Indra at the city conference in Bratislava, Comrade Jozef Kempny at the conference of the central Bohemian region, Comrade Josef Korcak in the north Bohemian region, Comrade Jozef Lenart in the west Slovak region, Comrade Lubomir Strougal in the south Bohemian region, Candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic in the central Slovak region, and Milos Jakes at the conference of the west Bohemian party organization.

Kapek Prague Address

LD131804Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The delegates at the city conference of the Prague party organization today cordially welcomed in their midst a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague, delivered a critical analysis of the results achieved and acquainted the delegates with the new tasks. He stated that in the course of the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan industrial production increased in Prague by 12.5 percent and building by almost 15 percent. Tasks on the Prague subway are being fulfilled well, and the increment in investments has been quickly mastered, especially in housing construction and in construction connected with transport, said Comrade Antonin Kapek. He also spoke about the successful fulfillment of the plans by Prague enterprises. He stated at the same time, however, that there are still enterprises which do not pay the necessary attention to the standard and quality of products and are fulfilling the plan unevenly.

Comrade Kapek talked about the activities of the city party organization in Prague, saying that it has grown numerically and that its ranks have been strengthened and its Marxist-Leninist character has been deepened.

Husak Prague Address

LD132350Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] In a discussion at the city conference of the Prague party organization today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took the floor. We shall now follow with a substantial part of his speech:

In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak greeted the participants in the city conference of the Prague party organization and the more than 130,000-strong army of Prague communists on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf. At the same time, he wished the delegates of regional and city conferences throughout our country many successes in their deliberation. He emphasized that the CPCZ leadership attaches significance to these conferences. He paid tribute to the approach taken by communists in taking stock of the positive results of the past 2 years while at the same time analyzing the shortcomings and problems and mobilizing all honest working people toward solving them. Comrade Gustav Husak stated that the reason the party is putting greater stress on the activities of communists in Prague is because Prague is the capital of the CSSR, and because of the great concentration of industry--particularly engineering, which is important for our whole state--the scientific and research facilities, and the institutions of higher learning, services and trade. Prague is also the main center for cultural and artistic workers and thus our capital influences directly or indirectly life in the whole world.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to say in his speech:

[Begin Husak recording] With awareness of what we have succeeded in achieving, with pride in what has been achieved in all areas--as Comrade Kapek analyzed before--from this we draw our strength, from this we draw, I would say, self-assurance for the years lying ahead and for the more exacting tasks we shall have to tackle.

Naturally, the party's Central Committee, the central state bodies, give, will give and must give assistance to the capital, and this is because the function which the capital plays is irreplaceable in every way, and because gradually there will be added to the historial beauty of the city all that constitutes a modern, advanced large socialist city.

Prague is experiencing a period of reconstruction--construction activity that at one time we thought was beyond our capacities--not in the volume of funds required, but in terms of human, technical and other kinds of possibilities that existed. Nevertheless, it is apparent that we are succeeding in fulfilling all the main, key goals. This is an example of what can be achieved when communists are pursuing a firm program, when they know how to persuade and win over the masses of people. And I am deeply convinced, and this is in line with the deliberations of the conference, that we shall be able to fulfill successfully the very demanding and high aims we have set before ourselves in Prague for the coming period. I would like to offer thanks from this platform both to communists and noncommunists in Prague for the good results they have succeeded in achieving during the past period. I would like to thank the city organization of our party for the full support given to the Central Committee, for the confidence it has in our policy, as well as for its concrete and active help. What characterizes the situation in our party and society? How can one generalize experiences derived from the deliberations of almost 1.5 million communists, who before the eyes of the whole society have taken stock of their work and the work of society, and who have set before themselves tasks for the future years?

In the party there exist unequivocally positive factors which are decisive and highly prevailing. Our party is growing and increasing in strength. It is drawing in new members--more people are in fact interested in joining the party than can be accepted, for various reasons. The party is being rejuvenated and is gathering experiences. It is politically steadfast, united. It is a militant organization of people of the same pursuasion, people who follow the same program and play the historic role of the leading political force in our country.

Everywhere, beginning from primary organizations, full support has been voiced for the program of the 15th congress and the policy of the Central Committee, as individual questions have been worked out concretely at individual sessions, including the Central Committee's session last March. The party has a clear-cut program, clear-cut aims that have been subsequently worked out and are being worked out in individual districts, at regional conferences, at city conferences, as well as in primary organizations; these are concrete aims in the political, economic, social, cultural spheres and the like. And this program, these aims, are backed unequivocally by the whole party.

It is being shown that our party, the CPCZ, is up to the level of the tasks that are lying ahead, that it is up to the level of the present time and that therefore it constitutes a force which can and certainly will again provide an impetus to the development of our society in the years ahead.

The work of the party is also reflected in the whole society, in the work of mass organizations in which millions of people are organized. All these sections are backing the policy of the party. The party's policy is uniting millions of workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, all social strata behind a single program, behind a common goal containing both internal-political and external-political facets. And thus there emerges here a political unity of classes and social groups, the nations and nationalities of our country and all sections of the National Front. This is enormously important for the political climate in our country, for the political stability in our country, the steadfastness of our socialist system and for the support of the vast majority of our population for the policy of our party, our socialist state.

Such is roughly the state of affairs in this political field and this is an important springboard for us in the work ahead. Why is it important and why am I recalling this? It is important that we know how to get the entire complicated mechanism of the National Front, the components of the National Front, correctly on the move in our political work. It is important for each citizen to find his own place, where he can get involved, where he can gain information, whether it is through the national committees or through any section of the National Front, as mentioned by previous speakers. And here we are not yet making full use of these possibilities, which exist among people. It is possible that there are other views on this matter, and therefore to expand in depth or to put into practice the existing possibilities offered by the entire system of socialist democracy is a very important task facing our society. The reality is that millions of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia are committed to the policy of our party, our socialist state, and that they are manifesting this by their working achievements, as already mentioned before.

We can say briefly that there exists a bond between the party and the people, at least the vast majority of the working people, and that this fact is very important for us politically.

On the whole we can say, therefore, that the situation in Czechoslovakia is a good one in the party, and that the party as the main driving force is ready to tackle the tasks for which it is responsible in all areas and to draw millions of people into this process. In general, the condition of our society is good, there is a good state of preparedness to enter another period leading up to the 16th congress and, for this purpose, concrete resolutions are being adopted.

Currently Comrades, we are marking the 57th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ. How many and what class of political battles have been waged by the communists, by our party under the bourgeois regime, under the bourgeois republic during the Nazi occupation, with internal reaction after 1945, and later while laying the foundations of socialism, while building socialism, and so on: how strong did the party grow, what people did it produce, and to what results? Today, the party leads the working class and the working people after these 57 years. Such revolutionary changes have come about in our country, in towns and villages, as well as in people, such revolutionary changes have occured. And thus we can, after so many years, speak about concrete plans, targets for the future, about how to improve things, and so forth.

If we take a look at the 57-year-old history of our party it becomes obvious that when the party was successful, when it mastered great tasks, it was because it stood firmly on positions of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. [applause] Because it practiced loyalty to proletarian internationalism, socialist internationalism--because it simply was a militant party of the working class, as Lenin taught us, and as we have learned from the CPSU. This is in contrast to the petit bourgeois reformist parties, which at times adopted the socialist label, and perhaps somewhere still adopt it. What is important, Marx himself said, is that his teaching is not dogma, but consists of directions for action. We know from all experiences, many years of experiences of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and so on, that there are natural laws governing the struggle for socialism, that is, for the power of the working class and the working people and for the development of the socialist society. It is impossible to change these natural laws arbitrarily. And always in times when loyalty to principles of Marxism-Leninism with regard to the nature of the party, its mission in society, its work with the masses, and so forth, and loyalty to proletarian internationalism were sacred in our country and abided by, the party scored successes, and it always meant a good and victorious stage in its long history. [applause]

The same applies to awareness of responsibility with regard to the working class and the working people in one's country. When the party was conscious of this responsibility and acted accordingly, there were good and, we can say, glorious epochs. When this was disregarded, as for example in 1968--I am not speaking about the party as a whole, but have in mind those circles which determined its policy--when petit bourgeois slogans were favored, when fundamental class interests, and the Marxist-Leninist nature of the party were forgotten, it resulted in what we all know.

Therefore, comrades, we can say, judging by what we know about our party only in that year, that our party is implementing the revolutionary heritage of the founders of our party with honor, and the revolutionary heritage and the revolutionary traditions of those 57 years, and that it does honor also to the ideas of solidarity, and proletarian internationalism with regard to the international workers' movement, with regard to our friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. [applause]

In the past years, including those which we are summing up, it has rested on the foundations which I have spoken about, and practical experience proves that this is the correct road, that it is successful and benefits our people. It is precisely because of the principle-mindedness of the policy of our party, of our socialist state, that we are the target of the all too frequent slanders, attacks, campaigns and so forth. We do not often react to this, for we would have to do it very frequently, since anticommunist centers and networks are slinging mud and dirt at us daily, as well as at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They concentrate their attacks on Czechoslovakia, they prepare intensive campaigns in magazines, books, on television and so forth, (?and then speak about it) in context with the crisis events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and 1969.

Our party unequivocally explained the crisis events of 1968 and 1969, their roots, causes, course and the way out of the crisis to all its members and to the whole of our public in the known document "Lessons," in the standpoints of the 14th and 15th congresses, and finally also in the last two plena of the Central Committee. There is nothing to add to this. We have assessed, and appraised, by expressing gratitude for it, the international fraternal assistance rendered to us by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in August 1968 for the protection of socialism in Czechoslovakia, and the preservation of the revolutionary gains of our people, and to make possible and facilitate the [word indistinct] struggle of the forces in our party devoted to ideas of Marxism-Leninsim. This is our clear stand which has the support of all members, and the support of the overwhelming majority of our public.

However, if the past 10 years is reviewed in such terms as we have read, we feel obliged to say something about it. In our history, the past 10 years only confirmed the correctness of the ideas, lessons, and conclusions drawn from the crisis and the road on which we embarked after 1969. Everyday practical experience, everyday life of people confirms the correctness of these ideas. Recently, I read some long, drawn out claptrap by the emigre traitor, Pelikan--perhaps people have even forgotten that such a name ever existed--who, when he possessed the party card, made hay while the sun shone, and now in emigration, and in foreign pay, is spewing venom and slinging mud at our country, our people, our party. But it is not because of this that I recall him. He entitled his claptrap "10 Years of Winter in Czechoslovakia". 10 Years of winter; and another of his titles--"Prague: The Capital of Silence".

May Day, that is the silence of Prague: the deliberations of 133,000 Prague communists, that is silence; mass actions which occur almost daily, is that not so? (?We can polemize with anybody.) One can polemize or debate something with somebody who has logical arguments. But when somebody works as a professional liar for mercenary ends, somebody who is paid for slandering, then discussion is senseless.

However, since we are on the subject of these 10 years, have we anything to be ashamed of? Over this period of 10 years since overcoming the crisis, though in our calculation it is 9 years, what is there to be ashamed of? What results have we achieved over this period since the defeat of the opportunist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in our country, since embarking on the new course? The party, as the main political force, was torn apart in 1968 and at the beginning of 1969. The party was weakened, it stopped playing its historic role as the leading force, as the most progressive force in society. And what is the party like today? What does the CPCZ represent today, inside our country, and what authority does it command in the world, about that there can be no doubt. [applause]

The whole of Czechoslovak society was split, disintegrated by the activity of these opportunist, hostile forces and all their assistants abroad--the state apparatus, the power apparatus, the economic apparatus, all were in chaos. They almost disappeared, and things were heading for even a greater disaster. And today, as I have already spoken about it, today, our society is stable, firm, peaceful, all conditions exist for peaceful work and a happy life of all those 15 million people. The economy was disrupted, the relations between the economy and the living standards were disrupted, and what the supplies and so on look like, we all know.

Today, we criticize some shortcomings--I will give you some figures from the economy in a while--but the economy is in a totally different state. We were in debt almost everywhere and the whole system which was brought into the economy by getting rid of planning, planned management and so on led to chaos and disintegration.

And internationally? The leadership then, internationally, practically brought Czechoslovakia into isolation or disputes with the most progressive forces, fraternal countries and so on. Today, our party and our state have firm links with communist parties, with socialist states, with all progressive forces.

In general, figures may say more than words. If someone wants to compare, after the overcoming of the crisis, let him examine the political crisis, the accumulated, collected and postponed economic and social problems starting to be solved, and by political methods--which many who do not like us gladly forget. We heard from this platform, when we talked about Prague, how many things had been postponed and postponed and then, suddenly, it all falls on our head and we have to do what has been neglected for 10 to 15 years. On the whole, and the 15th CPCZ Congress also viewed it in that way, the 1970's--after the overcoming of the crisis--are the most successful years of the period of socialist building in Czechoslovakia since the war, if we do not want to compare with the bourgeois system. Our economy has been and still is developing dynamically despite the fact that we have to solve many problems from the past: the structural changes, investment building in power generating, mines and various other new branches, as well as the fact that in 1974 we were influenced by a negative factor, the growth of prices of materials, and the crisis which exists in the nonsocialist world and so on.

Our dynamicism has been and is growing and--Iam convinced, and this is why we put so much effort in it--will continue to grow. The national income, as an indicator of economic progress, grew in 1977, if compared with 1968, by 63 percent and that is by 156 billion Kcs. Anyone who can understand economics a bit can compare the growths in various countries and can see what progress this is. The volume of industrial production in 1977, if compared with 1968, is higher by practically 76 percent (?in 9 years) and in 1977, 270 billion Kcs more worth of industrial goods was produced than in 1968.

The volume of building works, which we often criticize because we would like them to go better and faster, increased by 90 percent if compared with 1968. We could see in Prague what a sharp increase has occured here.

Agriculture has made a significant step forward. Despite all the bad harvest years which we had in theperiod, there is still a growth of agricultural production by 22 percent in those years, and this could have been much higher if it was not for the damage caused by draught, with the work productivity increased by 45 percent.

Comsumption has also grown considerably, consumption of agricultural products: meat, milk and dairy products, eggs and so on. You know the figures, I shall not repeat them. We are approaching the European and world top level and, what is more important, we basically already cover these products from our home agricultural production. We have become self-sufficient in this important sphere with good and very decent supplies on our market and with this high consumption which exists.

The living standard of our people has increased considerably. Some figures have already been given on various occasions, but let us recall some: the wages of the population in 1977, if compared with 1968, were higher by 126 billion Kcs. With the stability of retail prices in our country, with insignificant adjustments, this is naturally an increase of the real purchasing power of the population, of the real incomes of the population. Because of the growth of real incomes, the personal consumption has grown in this period by 44 percent, the social consumption by 93 percent. The savings and deposits of the population are increasing.

The average monthly wages in the socialist sector of the national economy in 1968 was 1,750 Kcs and in 1977 it was 2,444 Kcs; that is almost a 700 Kcs increase, and this is a real increase in wages. We have dealt with the questions of pensions for people who left the production process for their deserved rest, and this was not a small sum. We have dealt with problems of children, families with children, young couples. In 1977 alone over 28 billion Kcs were spent in this sphere.

This is manifested favorably in the growth of the population--this city was already dying out, its annual population balances were on the minus side and the situation statewide was not good either--but during the past few years we have found ourselves among industrial countries, among top European states as far as population growth is concerned, which naturally is not without significance for the future of the nation and the state.

The housing problem, too, was a sore spot. In the period between 1969 and 1977, 1.08 million new apartments were built in Czechoslovakia, which is 46 percent of all flats built since 1948 or practically since the end of the war. Perhaps this percentage is even higher--77,000 and a bit more have been (?built) since 1969; that is a full 50 percent of the newly built housing stock since 1948 or since the end of war. [sentence as heard] What a rate of construction! And everyone knows that this is not solely a question of the money, or good will or of administrative measures required. And see how many people have been able to move into new flats. In the agricultural sector the remuneration or wages received by cooperative farmers have in practice equalled the average wage in the socialist sector of the national economy, and you know very well how the villagers, how cooperative farmers live today.

These are only a few figures concerning the development of the economy, the development of the living standards. We are talking about the rapid growth and rapid improvement of the living standards.

And we could continue like this and talk concretely, in figures, about the development of our education, the health care, cultural facilities, support for the arts and the development of services and the like.

We look criticially at all shortcomings, but we shall not retreat from the truth, from what has been achieved after that earthquake and that crisis in 1968. We shall not close our eyes to it because this is a great contribution for our people and for our party. In the development of our entire homeland we have made a big step forward, and the same can be said about the development of living standards and of the overall life of our working people. [applause]

We have nothing to be ashamed of, nor do we have to be timid. On the contrary, we can look back with a justifiable pride on those years, since those 10 years have only confirmed the correctness of the course of action taken by our party, the correctness of taking the course of the development of our country and of the life of its people which we have taken, and the correctness of the course of strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [long applause]

No lies or slanders can change anything in these facts, which are known to millions of the Czechoslovak people and about which we talk openly. They can slander us however they like, they can slander us more or less, for nothing will stop us along this path [applause] which we have been traveling since the crisis situation, which we have been traveling in the spirit of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses, and in the spirit of the entire revolutionary heritage of our already 57-year-old party. We shall be traveling along it with consistency because in this lies the course of our past successes and in this also lies the foundations of our future successes. [applause]

As far as the international situation is concerned, I would only like to say this: a part of our party's policy is naturally the concept of international relations, whether they be conducted along the party or state line, as it was formulated at the congress of our party and at individual sessions of the party's Central Committee. The basis of our foreign policy, of the party policy, remains our relationship toward the CPSU and fraternal parties of the socialist countries and toward the international workers' and communist movement. The basis of our state policy remains our relationship of alliance and friendship toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

We keep repeating this often, but it is necessary to think these things through and to realize that only on this depends freedom, the independence of our state, as well as the peaceful and calm life of our people.

Recently, we marked the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Prague, the liberation of Czechoslovakia, and we come back to this again and again, for if those 15 million of our citizens want to live in calm, peace, and enjoy national and state independence, if they want to live in a socialist system, then our main guarantee is our firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. [long applause and chants: Long live the Soviet Union]

A great struggle is being waged in the world for a peaceful or nonpeaceful solution of problems which exist, and this naturally concerns us. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries are striving for a relaxation of tension, for a peaceful solution of existing problems, for a curbing of the arms race in its varied forms and phases, and for gradual disarmament. An immensely progressive role in this is played by the Soviet Union, its personalities, and, above all, Comrade Brezhnev personally, as you were able to read about during his latest visit to the FRG. We wholeheartedly support this policy of establishing goodneighborly or other relations also with regimes with a different social system. This was also the meaining of my trip to the FRG.

In conclusion, comrades, I am convinced that just as after this city conference in Prague communists and citizens of Prague will succeed in fulfilling the demanding tasks, the same will be the case in our state as a whole. With this confidence, this optimism, based on knowledge of the real situation, with this optimism that we command the experience and all other requirements, we shall strive to attain our goals, and we shall succeed in attaining them, with still more energy, with still greater enthusiasm into the years up to the 16th congress so that, as has already said today, we can submit our account to the whole party with honor and also to our entire people. Allow me to wish you a successful course of the deliberations of the conference, success in your very responsible work after the conference, and much good health, as well as success in your work and personal happiness. Long live our working people and our beloved homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause] [end recording]

Hoffmann Ostrava Address

LD150106Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, head of the delegation of the party's Central Committee at the deliberations of north Moravian communists in Ostrava and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid tribute to the great successes scored by communists and the other working people in the north Moravian region. In the approach of north Moravian working people to the construction endeavor, a large number of initiatives were born which found support in the whole of our republic. At the same time, he pointed out the need for a constant struggle for efficiency and quality of all work as stressed by the 11th session of the party's Central Committee. He pointed to our large and heretofore untapped resources of labor initiative, and the role and responsibility of trade unions, whose work ought to be all-embracing and highly political.

Kempny Kladno Address

LD141338Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0530 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The importance of socialist competition for our economy and for educating socialist man was emphasized at the central Bohemian region communists' conference in Kladno by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and party Central Committee secretary. He also spoke about the role of present day revisionism in splitting the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and efforts to isolate it from the socialist world, in particular the Soviet Union. In this context he stressed the enormous threat presented by Maoism.

Jakes Plzen Address

LD141352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Milos Jakes, head of the delegation of the party's Central Committee, candidate member of the Presidium and Central Committee secretary, spoke at the regional conference in Plzen about topical tasks of ideological work and about the current international situation. He emphasized that the time which had passed since the crisis period fully confirmed the conclusions contained in the historic document "Lessons," in particular as regards the ideological work of the party. He noted that ideological struggle knows no frontiers and that there can be no conciliation.

Other Addresses Noted

LD141410Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its Presidium, spoke today during a discussion at the conference of the south Bohemian regional party organization. He pointed at the tasks of the second half of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which will be even more complicated and demanding and stressed that, above all, we have to devote a great deal of attention to effectiveness and the quality of work.

Vaclav Hula, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium, who heads a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at a conference of communists from the south Moravian region, concerned himself in his speech with the tasks facing our engineering industry. He stated that both engineering and metallurgical workers of the region after 1980 will have to secure, within the CEMA, substantially more demanding tasks, in regard to both exports and capital investment.

Vasil Bilak, the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat concerned himself in his speech, at the regional conference of the CPCZ of the east Bohemian region in Hradec Kralove, with the questions of the communist movement, the struggle for peace and the further forming of the anti-imperialist front. He devoted a great deal of attention to the campaign around the so-called human rights and emphasized that it cannot be seen in any way but pharisaic when representatives of a system based on violence and on crimes against entire nations talk about human rights and freedoms.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke during a discussion at the party conference of the CPSL of the west Slovak region in Bratislava today. He singled out the fact that the whole process of endeavor of communists of the regional party organization for the realization of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress has been marked by growing enthusiasm, personal example of individual communists and their ideological, organizational and action unity and that this is continuing. He described the increased efforts to reach a high degree of effectiveness, the improvement of the quality of all work and the attainment of a higher growth rate of national income, as the key tasks the regional party organization will be facing in the coming period.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, underlined in his speech at the city conference of the CPSL in Bratislava today the need to inculcate in every member and candidate member the feeling of responsibility for the whole party and to encourage them to go out personally to explain the party's policy and to insure that communists win respect as exemplary workers and citizens and foremost organizers of our life. He emphasized the necessity of maintaining daily links between the party and politically unorganized citizens and members of other political parties.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, paid tribute in a discussion at the regional conference of the CPSL in Kosice to the honorable contribution made by communists and the working people of the east Slovak region to the positive results achieved in our society. He devoted a great deal of his attention to the deepening of work within the party, to ideological work and to education toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

COMMENT ON TERRORISM, ALDO MORO'S DEATH

Prague Commentary

LD141250Y Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 13 May 78 ID

[Dr Vladimir Novak commentary]

[Text] For weeks the world press focused nearly every day on the fate of Aldo Moro, the leading Italian Christian Democratic politician. The fears about what might happen to him have tragically come true: Aldo Moro was murdered.

It is well known that during this time attempts were made on the lives of other more or less prominent representatives of Italian political life. Responsibility for all this has been claimed by the so-called Red Brigades, which are portrayed by the Western bourgeois media as a leftwing movement. The West German terrorists who have on their conscience the kidnaping and murder of Siegfried Bubach, Juergen Ponto, Hanns Martin Schleyer and others are also depicted as belonging to the political left wing by the West German press. The name of the terrorist group, the Red Army Faction, makes it easier for them to label them in this way. The label seems useful. In the past, these people, who followed the Red Flag, were leftwing. The anarchist of the last century, Bakunin, and others, did indeed represent the left. Even at that time, however, the left wing was a diverse grouping, as it is today.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leading personality of the communist movement, often pointed out that anarchy does not lead to victory, that it is not the path along which communists should direct their efforts for a new social order. In the entire history of the communist movement, in tsarist Russia and later in Soviet Russia, here in Czechoslovakia, in Germany and elsewhere, the communists, the Marxist-Leninists, increasingly disassociated themselves from the anarchist movements, even though they did not conceal the fact that there might also be honest and upright men in the anarchist ranks.

When the Spanish communists were fighting against Franco's fascist dictatorship, they found allies not only among the socialists, but also among the Spanish anarchists and people of other political convictions. The type of anarchy to which some West German terrorists adhere has nothing in common with that of the last century or the Spanish civil war. When Hanns Martin Schleyer was kidnaped and murdered, I described the Baader-Meinhof gang, the whole Red Army Faction and other West German terrorists simply as terrorists, whose actions have nothing in common with the fight of the communists, the fight of the left wing, for a new social order. The path of murder, terror and kidnaping has never been the path of the communists and the genuine political left, and it never will be. That is equally true of West Germany and Italy. The activities of the Red Army Faction terrorists in the FRG or of the Red Brigade gangsters in Italy are very much held against the true left wing. Their actions play into the hands of the extreme right, who want both to halt the progress of the peoples toward socialism, and to dismantle bourgeois democracy itself in those capitalist states. It is not chance that the rightwing forces in the FRG demand a curtailment of democratic freedoms and the introduction of a strong government in response to the terrorist activities. Neither is it mere chance that Almirante, the neofascist leader in Italy, demands the introduction of a dictatorship. Terrorism, even when it masquerades under Red slogans, remains terrorism and gangsterism, and as such it serves only the extreme right wing. So the progressive forces rightly condemn terrorism and demand consistent measures against the terrorists; but such measures must not be taken at the expense of democratic rights and freedoms of the working people.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU121442Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 78 p 7 AU

[Ladislav Zajicek commentary in the column "Notes": "The Tragic Measuring of Forces"]

[Text] A brief report issued by the Italian Ministry of Interior announced this Tuesday that the police had found an abandoned car in the center of Rome and in the car the body of Aldo Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. He had been kidnaped on 16 March by a criminal terrorist organization calling itself the Red Brigade and, undoubtedly, he was murdered by the same organization.

So ended the life of one of Italy's outstanding politicians, whose realism in appraising developments had, among other things, contributed to creating the large parliamentary majority of antifascist forces with the communists' participation, the majority supporting the present Andreotti government. This was also the end of speculations about the authenticity of the individual letters demanding the release of a whole group of other Red Brigade members now standing trial in Turin.

This was obviously a political assassination. Who could have been interested in it, who could have been interested in such a politician being "removed"? The future will unmask those who plotted the murder. But what is already clear today is the fact that it is the extreme rightwing forces who have been and are against a realistic policy and who have already attempted in the past to intervene by none too fastidious means in Italian domestic policy. It is no coincidence that traces have been found in the world press connecting the activities of the so-called Red Brigades with the subversive activities of the CIA or the Maoists.

Aldo Moro's murder is a somber landmark in the history of modern Italy. Kidnapings and political assassinations have become part and parcel of the Italian reality in the past years. Until now, they served to acquire ransoms, enrichment for their oganizers. But in the case of Aldo Moro we have a political kidnaping, with all its consequences, not only for the person of Moro himself, but also for the political situation in the country.

The state power did not accede to the terrorists' unprecedented pressure. If one is to believe the various unconfirmed reports, Moro's family was in favor of all and any kind of negotiations, if only it would have saved his life. From motives of humanity this would certainly have been understandable. There is no doubt that Moro forfeited his life for the sake of his realist policy. The Red Brigade have presented themselves in their true colors. But who was directing them? And who was interested in their covering up their guilt for the brutal murder of an outstanding and realistic Italian politician by falsely accusing others? This is not difficult to ascertain and there is no doubt that this will be clearly proved in the future.

Apart from the tragedy of Aldo Moro himself, as well as of his five bodyguards who were shot at the site of the kidnaping, the entire matter demonstrated, to say the least, considerable shortcomings in the work of the Italian police. Although it is one of the largest police forces in Western Europe in relation to the size of the population, the Italian police not only failed to discover Aldo Moro's place of concealment during the entire period of the kidnaping, but it even failed to discover a single clue that would lead to the kidnapers. One can regard it as frank ridicule of the police that all the raids were to no avail and, moreover, that Moro's body appeared in the very center of the city--and during daytime, too. It will surely be neither pleasant nor easy for the police to provide a satisfactory answer to these questions.

One thing is certain--the existence of the present government, which is supported in Parliament by all democratic forces, including the communists, is not a matter of indifference to the Italian reaction--both the one sitting in the right wing in the Parliament, and the one presenting itself under various pseudorevolutionary names and carrying violence and death on its banner. Just now these forces have convinced themselves that the so-called Red Brigades (but they can also have another name) are serious about the use of criminal practices, because they did not hesitate to attack one of the most likely candidates in this year's presidential elections. That is also why the present protest demonstrations, strikes and actions for the defense of democracy in Italy enjoy the full support of all democratic forces throughout the world. But these actions must be accompanied by a firm political will. And both parliament and the government will have to prove this will in these times of trial.

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR NEW AFGHAN GOVERNMENT CITED

AU121430Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 78 p 7 AU

[Jan Rezek Kabul dispatch: "After the Revolutionary Coup d'Etat in Afghanistan: The Beginning of a New Development"]

[Excerpts] After a brief lapse of time it is now quite obvious that the new revolutionary government is supported by the broadest strata of Afghan people and that it is these very people who are resolved to build a new society, based on the principles of social justice and social and economic progress.

The foreign political orientation and line pursued by the new Afghan Government is also incontrovertible. The Afghan ambassador to the United Nations officially informed the representatives of nonalined countries in this connection that his government will continue to pursue an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist peaceful foreign policy of nonalinement. Undoubtedly, the revolutionary government also intends to closely cooperate with the countries of the world socialist community.

Daoud's government had promised the Afghan people a policy of economic advance and numerous political reforms. It actually did take certain important measures. It introduced bank control, fixed the number of working hours and introduced improvements in medical services and the educational sphere. This indicated that its promises would be fulfilled. Nevertheless, the hope of radical reforms urgently called for by the situation in the country did not materialize.

This primarily applies to agriculture. The Afghan people's protest against the former regime therefore began to increase. The government intended to suppress it exclusively by means of power.

The new Afghan Government is now faced with the solution of urgent economic and social problems, which are the legacy of the hundreds of years of monarchy and of the past regime which was incapable of resolutely coping with them. The enthusiasm and optimism of the broadest people's strata which prevailed after the successful seizure of power are described even by unprejudiced conservative observers returning to India from the Afghan capital. This enthusiasm is undoubtedly the guarantee of the future economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has taken the first steps on a new road.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT, TALKS IN GDR

Honecker, Gromyko Continue Talks

LD121654Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The friendly exchange of views between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, continued on Friday morning. The two politicians began their talks yesterday.

Cultural-Scientific Agreement Signed

LD121420Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] At the GDR Foreign Ministry in Berlin on Friday, Oskar Fisher and Andrey Groymko, GDR and USSR foreign ministers signed a new agreement between the governments of the two countries on cultural and scientific cooperation. The ministers paid tribute to this document as another step toward the further deepening of fraternal relations and the implementation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between the GDR and USSR on 7 October 1975.

They unanimously noted that the new cultural agreement constitutes a long term basis for the further raising of effectiveness and quality of this cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries and that it will contribute toward the reciprocal enriching of the socialist national cultures.

Present during the solemn signing of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national education; other leading figures from the government and social, scientific and cultural life in the GDR; and Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Taking part on the Soviet side were: Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other figures from the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the USSR Embassy in the GDR.

Honecker, Gromyko Exchange Toasts

LD121722Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, gave a luncheon in Berlin on Friday in honor of Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko noted with satisfaction in their toasts that the fraternity and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the USSR constantly bears new fruits.

The invitation to the Unter Den Linden Palace was accepted by: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinskiy, Egon Krenz, Gerhard Schuerer, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy State Council chairmen; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and other personages.

Taking part in the luncheon on the Soviet side were: Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the group; and Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Erich Honecker said in his toast: "We were able to note with deep satisfaction that the fraternity and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR constantly bears new fruits. We are fully and wholly in agreement in all questions which we discussed. This cannot be any different, because the closest friendship, with a positive effect on the development of our relations in events in the world, has connected out two parties, states, and peoples for decades. As in previous years, we were again able in 1977 to activate the implementation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975. The material and spiritual potentials of our countries are more and more interconnected. We are making progress in solving joint tasks from the present and long term orientation given by the Ninth SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. At the same time we regard our progress in bilateral cooperation as a contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and to the raising of its international influence.

"The dimensions of the course being set at present are shown by the program agreed to by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and myself. That program deals with specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR. One can sense in all spheres of social life the heart beat of our friendship. The latest example is the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation."

Erich Honecker continued: "In the international arena many positive achievements have been made, but developments are taking a complicated and quite often a contradictory course. What matters, in an effort to further the process of detente, is to thwart the dangerous manipulations of certain imperialist forces, which constantly try to block this process or even to make it retrogressive. Everything must be done--nothing can be omitted--in order to stablize peace. This was unanimously agreed to by the latest meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warwaw Treaty member states at their latest meeting in Sofia. The fraternal countries will act together in order to accelerate the improvement of the international climate and to extend detente to all the regions of the earth.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it desires to constructively contribute to the continuation of detente in accordance with the final document of Helsinki. We are also prepared in this spirit to further normalize the relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the signed treaties, in accordance with the principles of international law.

We welcome with satisfaction the results of the visit of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the FRG. This is a new, important achievement for the cause of peace. An outstanding service has been rendered to the consolidation of European security, to detente, and to the mutually advantageous cooperation between the states.

"We also regard as the most urgent task of our times the cessation of the arms race, the bringing about of effective measures for the limitation of armament, and the beginning of disarmament. The four-point program proposed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress represents a clear, realistic, and reasonable concept of what at present is possible and necessary in order to make peace more secure. With its consistent course, with its far-reaching initiatives the Soviet Union encourages all the forces in the world which support the banning of war, and [support] detente and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems."

Erich Honecker said in conclusion that the visit of Andrey Gromyko to the GDR was "an expression of the firm friendship between our parties, states and peoples, and that it benefits our all-round cooperation. May I say once more that we regard the successful consultation with you as very essential for the further struggle for our common goals."

From Andrey Gromyko's Toast

"Our meetings and talks are held, and now we can say were held, as always, in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cordiality, which is characteristic for the relations between the USSR and the GDR", Andrey Gromyko said in his toast. "Complete agreement of views and assessments was reaffirmed in all the questions discussed--both as regard the bilateral and also the international ones. This, too, is of course logical."

The CPSU and the SED work hand in hand to solve the tasks of communist and socialist construction, to further consolidate the friendship between the peoples of both countries. They unceasingly fight to strengthen the positions of socialism and for detente in Europe and the whole world. The meetings and regular contacts between L.I. Brezhnev and Erich Honecker are of paramount importance for deepening cooperation. "At these meetings they decide on fundamental questions relating to the shaping of fraternal relations between our peoples, parties and states, and lay down the main directions of our joint action on the stage of international life", Andrey Gromyko stressed.

It has become natural for the fraternal peoples to compare their views at regular intervals. This is especially true now when acute and important issues come to the fore, such as the continuation of detente, the introduction of effective measures to end the arms race and to achieve real disarmament, the preparation of the special session of the UN General Assembly and much more.

Andrey Gromyko continued: "During our talks a great deal of attention was devoted to the results of the recently concluded official visit L.I. Brezhnev paid to the FRG and Brezhnev's negotiations with the leading officials of the FRG. We share your view that this visit provided an important stimulus to the continuation of detente, and is an important step forward on the way to shaping cooperation between states with different social systems while at the same time strictly respecting the sovereignty, independence and nontoleration of interference in the internal affairs of other states."

The speaker praised the successes achieved in transforming international life, expecially in Europe, which were due to the endeavors of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Helsinki final act formed the long term basis for the states' action in this respect. "However, the opponents of detente do not rest. One can say without fear of exaggeration that the western outpost of the socialist community, the GDR, is subject to their massive pressure almost daily. The nationalist and reactionary circles in the West still nurture the vain hope that they will succeed in shaking the foundations of socialism in the GDR. These are unfounded speculations, which will never become reality." The basis for conciliation, trust and cooperation in Europe was respect for the existing territorial and political realities. "All the experience of the last few years confirms how necessary it is to strictly observe the agreements concluded by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia with the FRG as well as the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. No single step backward must be made here," Gromyko stressed.

Andrey Gromyko praised the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR. "The GDR's 30th anniversary will also be a day of celebration for us. Both on special days and also from day to day our parties and peoples always feel linked to one another. Thousands upon thousands of threads of friendship and cooperation link our countries. They grow in number everyday and they become firmer and more lasting all the time. Our fraternal band is unbreakable", the speaker said.

ADN Reports Communique

LD121932Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 12 May 78 LD

["From the Communique on Gromyko's Visit to the GDR"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The communique on the visit to the GDR by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, says:

"Both sides noted with satisfaction that the all-round development and perfecting of relations--based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--between the GDR and the USSR promotes--in keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975--the fulfillment of the tasks of building advanced socialism in the GDR and of communist construction in the USSR and serves the interests of socialism and peace in Europe.

"There was a detailed discussion of questions linked to the realization of the agreements arrived at during the meeting which Erich Honecker had with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in July 1977 in the Crimea. Here stress was laid on the outstanding importance of the meetings and regular contacts between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the deepening of cooperation between the SED and the CPSU as well as for the further drawing together of the peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

"The GDR and the USSR will--side by side with their friends and allies--continue to unwaveringly pursue their policy which is geared to consolidating the positions of the socialist community. They will increase the effectiveness of their cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and within CEMA, and will consistently strive to deepen international detente and to consolidate world peace.

"On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko briefed Erich Honecker on the results of the official visit paid by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the FRG, and on his negotiations with leading FRG politicians. Erich Honecker expressed his complete satisfaction with the successful results of this visit, which are of very positive importance for peace in Europe and international detente.

"The GDR and the USSR will continue to support the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international life, the supplementing of political detente by military detente as well as the making of active efforts to remove the centers of war which exist in various parts of the world.

"Both sides underline the special role of the conference on security and cooperation which took place in 1975 in Helsinki in the improvement of the situation in Europe. They emphasized the importance of the realization of all the principles and provisions of the conference's final act in their entirety by all the signatory states. The GDR and the USSR are prepared also in the future to promote the further development of cooperation between states of differing social systems with strict respect for sovereignty, independence and inadmissibility of interference in internal affairs.

"Again the importance was stressed of the treaties concluded by the socialist countries with the FRG and of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, which fix the immutability of the territorial realities in present-day Europe. The strict observance of these treaties and the agreement is the basis for guaranteeing a successful development of trust, goodneighborliness and constructive cooperation between the European states.

"Both sides are of the opinion that in the present international situation there is no more important and more urgent task than effective measures to stop the arms race and to achieve real disarmament. Erich Honecker underlined the great topicality of the proposals submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 18th Komsomol Congress, which are aimed at the practical solution of this historic task. He reaffirmed the GDR's complete support for these constructive proposals.

"Both sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament issues would make a substantial contribution to ending the arms race and to disarmament. "The prohibition of the development of new kinds and systems of means of mass destruction is gaining particular topicality. In this context, attention was drawn to the dangers which result for the European peoples and the whole of mankind from the plans to produce and to deploy neutron weapons. The GDR and the USSR consider the irrevocable renunciation of the production and stationing of neutron weapons and the conclusion of a corresponding international agreement to be urgently necessary.

"In discussing the stage reached in Vienna in the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms, and measures in central Europe connected with this, the need was stressed to work out as quickly as possible mutually acceptable decisions, which are in line with the principle of undiminished security for both sides.

"During the visit Oskar Fischer and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko signed a new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

"The visit took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality and reaffirmed the complete identity of views in all issues discussed."

Gromyko Leaves Berlin

LD121530Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, 12 May--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon ended his 2-day official friendship visit to the GDR. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the Soviet Foreign Minister and the personages accompanying him were cordially seen off by Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Also present were Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; GDR ambassador to the USSR Harry Ott, and other personages.

Also attending were Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the group.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD121828Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The 22d meeting of the USSR-GDR permanent subcommission for scientific and technological cooperation discussed proposals for preparing cooperation in important areas of their national economies as well as for applying the concluded scientific and technological projects in both countries. The meeting, which ended in Moscow today finished with the signing of a protocol. It also discussed tasks in connection with establishing or deepening scientific and technological cooperation in developing new production processes and products. It dealt with the stage reached in the work aimed at realizing some concluded agreements and prepared consultations on developing science and technology after 1980.

The delegations were led by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, and by Dr Mikhail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Hoffmann Meets Congolese Counterpart

LD122228Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Heinz Hoffmann, defense ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo and the GDR, have spoken out in favour of intensifying the solidarity and cooperation between both countries. During a talk in Brazzaville Sassou-Nguesso also expressed thanks for the extensive aid which his country receives from the GDR. Army General Hoffmann stressed that, together with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo fight for peace and social progress and against imperialism and neocolonialism. In the course of the visit to Brazzaville today the military delegation led by Army General Hoffmann was the guest of an artillery unit of the Congolese People's Army.

Visits Artillery Unit

LD122226Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2005 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville (ADN correspondent)--On the 2d day of its stay in the People's Republic of the Congo the GDR Military Delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, was a guest in an artillery unit of the country's National Peoples Army (APN). At an artillery firing practice the delegation was able to witness the good training of the soldiers and officers. On Friday the delegation also visited an APN training center.

On the previous day the delegation honored with a wreath the memory of President Marian Ngouabi, murdered in March of last year by reactionary forces. The official talks between the military delegations of the two countries began on Thursday in the Defense Ministry in Brazzaville. The first day of the visit was concluded by a dinner given by Col Sassou-Nguesso, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of defense.

Visits Port, Navy Base

LD150104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2103 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville--The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, returned from a visit to the industrial port of Point-Noire, on the Atlantic coast, on Sunday evening to Brazzaville. They visited the navy base and an air defense unit.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL CONTINUES WASHINGTON TALKS

LD121954Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary from the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, who is visiting the United States, and GDR Ambassador Prof Rolf Sieber, had further talks on developing bilateral relations in the economic, scientific and technical field with U.S. Government secretaries and under-secretaries.

The talks took place on Wednesday. Gerhard Beil and Rolf Sieber met Carol Foreman, the acting secretary of agriculture; Dr Sidney Harman, undersecretary of Commerce; David Newsom, an undersecretary at the State Department; and Patricia Derian, deputy secretary of state. Both sides noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in September, 1974, cooperation between the GDR and the United States in the external economic field had developed well overall, but that large possibilities still exist which should be utilized in a purposeful manner to the advantage of both states. In this context, the representatives of the U.S. Government listened with interest to a number of constructive proposals on greater economic scientific and technical cooperation in selected fields, which Dr Gerhard Beil submitted in the talks.

At a meeting with Senator Jacob K. Javits, Dr Beil reaffirmed the GDR's resolve to deepen overall relations between both states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and in keeping with the Helsinki final act.

After the "GDR Economic and Technical Days" met with extraordinarily great interest in New York on the part of the U.S. economic and commercial circles, they were yesterday continued in Los Angeles. Over 100 supervisory board chairmen, presidents and general directors of large concerns and banks on the U.S. west coast took part in the opening ceremony.

TISCH RECEIVES YOUTH BRIGADES, PRESENTS AWARDS

LD122158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In Berlin today, 200 youth brigades from all parts of the country were awarded the honorary title "Outstanding GDR Youth Collective" for top achievements in realizing the policy of growth, prosperity and stability initiated by the SED. The awards--at the same time the climax of "Youth Brigade Day"--were made at the headquarters of the GDR State Council by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB and SED Politburo member.

He told the delegates of the GDR's 80,000 youth brigades: "In particular the results of the work done by our youth brigades are impressive proof of the fact that the young working people in town and country are aware of their great personal responsibility in further shaping the advanced socialist society and that they devote themselves with passion and initiative to solving the tasks set by the party of the working class." Harry Tisch also reaffirmed the high opinion held by the SED and society for the work done by the youth collectives in the approximately 30 years they have been active. In addition to the youth collectives, 58 state and economic functionaries were also rewarded for their involvement in youth work.

Further high spots on "Youth Brigade Day" were formed by 28 rounds of talks by the young people who received awards with ministers, deputy ministers and top-level functionaries from the FDJ and the FDGB. Here much importance was attached to the initiatives of the young working people in mastering scientific and technological progress as well as in implementing rationalization. In the talks numerous examples showed how the youth code was being implemented with life; the all-round promotion of young people in the GDR is legally based on the code.

As everywhere in the GDR, in Berlin, there was a meeting of youth brigade members. The mayor of the GDR capital, Erhard Krack, in his capacity as host of the exchange of experiences, praised the daily achievements of the over 1,500 youth brigades in Berlin. Their 17,626 members played a substantial role in the rapid growth of the city, he stated.

MSZMP OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR U.S. STUDY TOUR

LD131850Y Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, left Saturday for a study tour of the United States at the invitation of the U.S. State Department.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 16 MAY

LD131852Y Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--Emil Wojtaszek, minister for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, arrives for an official, friendly visit in Budapest on May 16th, at the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja.

BANKER DISCUSSES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS

LD121354Y Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 12, (MTI)--Janos Fekete, vice president of the National Bank of Hungary, has given an interview to Budapest daily "NEPSZAVA" about the country's foreign credit policy. The interview is carried in the daily's Friday issue.

In the opening part of the talk, Janos Fekete established that "Foreign credit operations form part of socialist planned economy as much as do production, domestic and foreign trade, state expenditure or domestic credits. The uplift of international credit relations is one of the characteristic features of world economy today." Hungary has been steadily taking and granting loans both from and to socialist and capitalist countries, pointed out the national bank official. The sums of credits received and granted till 1973 virtually balanced each other. The changes that occurred in world economy in 1973-74, however, created a new situation.

"Under the new price conditions," underlined Janos Fekete, "the national income produced in the country did not provide a sufficient cover for raising living standards and investments, and an important surplus showed up. Finally in this situation, the most suitable path for the economy proved the decision that gradually harmony should be attained between the national income production and its domestic consumption in such a way as to maintain the pace of growth in national income, but by slowing the rate of increase in consumption and accumulation. Simultaneously we began the quickest possible transformation of the national economy for which we ensured the means in part from credits obtained abroad. In loans procured outside by us, our economic policy intention to adapt to the changed world economic conditions is reflected. This adjustment to the new situation calls for developments that may consequently help us in producing universally marketable goods. The induction of external resources in our investments are geared mainly for the import of machines, licences and production know-how."

Spekaing about rational limits of credits, Janos Fekete underlined that these are determined by a number of external and internal factors. Referring to the latter, he established: "One thing is certain: The rational limit of credits can be very high if the loan is used for profitable investments which can be recovered in a short time. It is as though a country were to take a loan for consumption purposes."

Recalling that in the foregoing period Western press wrote a good deal about the "indebtedness" of the socialist countries, the deputy head of the national bank said: "It is a fact that in the preceding years, the socialist states faced deficit in their trade and payment balance sheet with capitalist countries. A section of the Western press is inclined--obviously because of political considerations--to handle the socialist countries' deficit irrelevant of economic processes and by distorting it through resort to disproportion. It was particularly true when prognoses indicated boom in economic situation. These suggestions, however, became much more moderated in the past months when it had become more or less obvious that the expected boom in the capitalist world would not materialize and the role of the socialist markets would grow."

In connection with the above, Janos Fekete also recalls that during the three years between 1975-77, the payment deficit in the world stood at nearly 200,000 million dollars. Out of this, the deficit of the developed and moderately developed capitalist countries was 89,000 million dollars, 86,000 million dollars was the share of those developing countries which do not export oil, and the deficit of the socialist states can be put merely around 30,000 million dollars. "The amount of the credits cannot be considered at all as excessive if we bear in mind the economic strength of the socialist countries and their role in world production," established Janos Fekete. He went on to add that the effect of growing machine imports can be perceptibly felt in the socialist states' deficit.

Finally, Janos Fekete pointed out that on its part Hungary too has been granting loans, mostly to developing countries, but sometimes even to other socialist countries. These credits are mainly related with Hungarian export deliveries. For instance, Hungary is participating in a joint CMEA investment project also through the grant of credits. Besides, it has been giving credits to Brazil, Nigeria, Peru, Uruguay, Algeria, Iran and Yugoslavia for the purchase of various complete plants.

PRODUCTION, EXPORT GAINS NOTED FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY

LD1311914Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, (MTI)--The Hungarian heavy industry raised its output in the first four months of the year by 8.7 percent instead of the planned 7 percent, and it exported 16-18 percent more products to capitalist markets.

The electricity production sector generated 8.7 percent more of power and supplied a total of 8,200 million kw/hours. Coal mining provided 8.7 million tons of coal in four months. Carbon-hydrogen mining gave 730,000 tons of crude oil and 2,800 million cubic-meters of natural gas.

The output of the chemical industry was 12.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Within this, the pharmaceutical sector produced 22.5 percent more than in January-April 1977.

The heavy industry registered rise not only in output but also in its export to capitalist countries. In the period under review, chemical industry products worth 68.8 million dollars were delivered to capitalist markets. Whithin this, the share of pharmaceutical articles was 15.8 million dollars, Organic and inorganic products accounted for 32.5 million dollars. Such a good start has given a good basis to the chemical branch for fulfilling its annual export target of 360 million dollars to capitalist countries. Hungary's heavy industry also sold products worth more than 100 million roubles to the Soviet Union.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU121146Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 May 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Academy's General Meeting Has Ended"]

[Text] The requirements of society should be the decisive criterion of technical development and the appraisal of profitability--this was voiced by several speakers in the debate over the reports by the president and the secretary general at the 138th general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on Wednesday. Taking advantage of scientific achievements in everyday practice was a central theme at the closed session presided over by Academician Janos Szentagotai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. A total of 17 speakers expressed their views in the debate. Then, by secret vote, the academy elected Academician Jozsef Fulop, to be its vice president. Academician Bela Szokefalvi Nagy, university professor head of a department of the Attila Jozsef University in Szeged, and Academician Janos Prohaszka, university professor head of a department of the Budapest Technical University, were elected members of the presidium.

MAGYAR NEMZET COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC LINKS IN ASIA

LD121320Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its Friday issue MAGYAR NEMZET comments under the title "Hua and His Partners" the major motives of the approaching visit in Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's chief security advisor and also the characteristic features of the Peking leadership's policy in South-East Asia.

The Budapest daily writes in connection with the expected topics of the forthcoming American-Chinese talks that "If nothing more, but Brzezinski may offer to Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping to go on jointly with the silent cooperation which is present anyway tacitly in Asia. China is like [as received] going to meet the American intentions. It acts in favour of the Western systems of alliance against the socialist diplomacy, but even more against the young, victorious Indochinese people's republics fighting also with internal problems. Peking has a great part in the attempt to try to isolate the socialist Vietnam and Laos."

"Surely this standpoint, too, has been considered, goes on the Budapest newspaper, when Cambodia backed by Peking launched its armed attack against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. Now we can witness a new stage. Phnom Penh which locked itself up earlier and boxed itself hermetically, has opened a bit its gates and allows selectively its first visitors. Many think that in this gesture there is Chinese encouragement, [word indistinct] that Cambodia should collect around itself even if not friends but possible partners where the conditions had been prepared by those in Peking....By forcing the contacts, China wants to win for itself and also for Cambodia the favour of the capitalist countries rallied in ASEAN. It is holding out the promise that there are interesting possibilities for surrounding Vietnam and Laos", points out MAGYAR NEMZET. It also states that the ASEAN member countries have serious reservations against China. "They are uneasy also over the way Peking is handling the matter of the merchants who are Chinese and live in Cholon, the twin-town of Saigon. It is encouraging them to emigrate, these merchants who are mostly ultra-rich and have up to the present fed the black market causing this way economic difficulties for the socialist Vietnam.

It stirs up tension also by the way it is receiving them. It is conspicuous that as long as Thieu had been in power it had nothing to do with them, it did not protect them and it was noted with acquiescence in Peking when the new Cambodian leadership sent the Chinese traders living there to rice fields. It does not awake confidence either in Indonesia or in Singapore when they can use the Chinese population or a part of it living there against the governments", declares MAGYAR NEMZET. In conclusion it states again that despite the problems of the Washington-Peking relations the ASEAN policy and China's role in the South-East Asiatic region may provide a fairly interesting negotiation subject for the talks to be conducted by Brzezinski with Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH IRAQ--Budapest--Hungarian-Iraqi economic cooperation may be expanded first and foremost by deliveries of telecommunications technology and oil and gas industry installtions. At the talks conducted in Budapest it became clear that possibilities exist also for the sale of machinery for public health, education and the food industry. An agreement was concluded on the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 May 78 LD]

CULTURAL TALKS IN DENMARK--Budapest, May 6 MTI--A Hungarian delegation under Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture, paid an official few-day visit to Denmark at the invitation of Minister Niels Matthiasen and returned home on Saturday. Imre Pozsgay conducted talks with his Danish colleague, visited a few cultural institutions and met with representatives of Danish culture and book publication. He presented a selection of books to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, making the reader acquainted with Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

PROSECUTORS RETURN FROM ROMANIA--The delegation of Hungarian prosecutors led by supreme prosecutor Dr Karoly Szijarto has returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania. The delegation studied the work of the Romanian organization of prosecutors during its visit. The delegation was received by Emil Bobu, vice president of the Council of State, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 78 p 8 AU]

AKTIVIST DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a party worker delegation led by Janos Peter, deputy head of the Central Committee's department for Party and Mass Organizations, traveled to Bulgaria on Monday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 78 p 8 AU]

WIFE OF IMRE NAGY--Mrs Imre Nagy, born Maria Egeto, has passed away at the age of 77 years. After cremation, her ashes will be laid to rest at the Farkasreti cemetary at 1100 Wednesday 10 May. Her passing is mourned by her daughter, Mrs Dr Ferenc Janosi, nee Erzsebet Nagy, her grandchildren, Ferenc and Katalin, her great-grandchild, Imre, her relatives, friends, and admirers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 78 p 23 WA]

GIEREK ADDRESSES HOUSING COOPERATIVE AUTHORITIES

LD122305Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has met with the authorities of the housing cooperative movement. Taking part in the meeting were Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Kazimierz Secomski, deputy premier; Adam Glazur, minister of construction and the construction materials industry; Andrzej Sikorski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Witold Dabrowski, deputy head of the Heavy Industry, Transport and Construction Department of the Central Committee. Present were Stanislaw Kukuryka, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Housing and Building Cooperatives, and Dobroslaw Zuk, chairman of the council of the union.

One of the most important aims of the social and economic policy of the party and state is to find a solution to the housing question and to insure that each family has an independent dwelling. The housing cooperative movement has to play an important role in the implementation of the long-term housing program. It was stressed that a change in the requirements and number of people waiting for dwellings will make it incumbent on all those responsible for the development of this type of construction to intensify efforts and step up endeavors aimed at the complete fulfillment of the tasks defined by the seventh party congress.

Edward Gierek, rising to speak during the meeting, stated that satisfying housing needs is at present the main social problem. Young people make up the largest number of people waiting for housing. They must be insured the right conditions for setting up and increasing their families. Referring to measures that have already been undertaken, the aim of which was to set up conditions favoring the development of housing construction, Edward Gierek stressed the need to exploit to the maximum the existing means of the construction industry's technical-material base so as to increase the number of new dwellings and to improve their quality in well-designed estates with the services and the social base. An effort must also be made to reduce construction costs through better organization and management. Touching on matters pertaining to the housing distribution policy, Edward Gierek stressed the need of strictly applying equitable and socially justified criteria. Expressing his recognition of the many thousands of activists in the housing cooperative movement, the first secretary of the party Central Committee conveyed wishes for fruitful work to all cooperatives.

GIEREK VISITS COLOR TV TUBES, TRACTOR FACTORIES

LD131422Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today visited construction workers of the color television tubes factory in Piaseczno near Warsaw. It is one of the major investment projects which has been undertaken in order to satisfy the domestic market demand. In a short time a large shop for the assembly of tubes was constructed on several hectares. A color glass foundry and social and scientific projects have also been constructed. The construction workers and Polkolor workers informed Edward Gierek about the state of preparation for production on licence. Afterwards the first secretary met with workers of the Ursus engineering works and with construction workers of "Ursus II." The production of tractors on licence will be started this year.

The construction of four large projects is at an advanced stage, and soon machinery and installations will be installed. Edward Gierek thanked the Ursus industrial workers for their good implementation of this year's tasks. He also thanked the construction workers for their good and punctual construction of "Ursus II."

JAROSZEWICZ MARKS METAL WORKERS' DAY IN KATOWICE

LD121004Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Katowice--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has arrived in Katowice Voivodship for the main celebrations of metal worker's day. A ceremonial meeting, which will be attended by representatives of our steelworkers, will be held in Zabrze today. Tomorrow, other meetings will be held in all steel plants. During those meetings outstanding workers will receive state distinctions.

Attends Zabrze Meeting

LD122245Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] It is metalworkers day today. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz turned up for the festive meeting marking this day which was staged in Zabrze. Also present at the meeting was Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR committee. Gathered in the music and dance hall in Zabrze were leading representatives of all metallurgical spheres from the whole country--people involved in steel, copper, zinc and lead, producers of coke and refractory materials, builders of modern metallurgical units and specialists from scientific research institutes and design offices of the metallurgical base. They are presenting their achievements today with pride and with a feeling of a duty well done. This year metallurgical workers will produce 20 million tons of steel for the first stime in Polish metallurgical history.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz rose to speak during the festive meeting, stressing the importance of metallurgical output for the development of the national economy and in particular for the development of those spheres of the economy which are decisive for improving the standard of living of the whole public. Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed cordial greetings of success in work and personal life to the metallurgical workers on the occasion of the day. During the meeting many meritorious workers of the iron and steel industry--of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries--received high state and professional awards. Afterward our reporter had a talk with an iron and steel industry worker who received an award.

Earlier, in the morning, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by Zdzislaw Grudzien, visited metallurgical plants in Katowice Voivodship. He paid a visit to the iron and steel workers at the Batory steelworks where he familiarized himself with the work being done in the swaging machine section and in the section producing (?rods) for mining (?paddles), which is in the process of being handed over for use and being expanded. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz showed a keen interest in the conditions of work and life of the metallurgical workers and in the production results they obtain on modern units. This was followed by a meeting in the (Beldon) steelworks, in its modern section--a steel melting shop.

JARUZELSKI, WERBLAN ATTEND ARMY CEREMONY

LD140150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] On the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Army, the military history institute was awarded the name of Wanda Wasilewska, coorganizer of the 1st Infantry Division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, chairman of the Union of Polish Patriots. Taking part in the ceremony were: Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; and Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Also present was Jerzy Muszynski, director of the Department for Ideological and Educational Work in the Central Committee.

PRESIDIUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON WORK ORGANIZATION

LD132226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 13 May, PAP--The Polish Government spokesman informed that the government Presidium today adopted a resolution which is aimed to improve the work organization.

The document prepared by the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs obliges the ministers and directors of industrial unions and various enterprises to include to an ever larger degree in the technical-economic plans tasks connected with improvement of work organization. It specifies also principal measures in this respect. Emphasis is being laid above all on the problem of shift-work and efficiency of services concerned with organization of work.

The session assessed the implementation of the 1978 national socio-economic plan in the Engineering industry and heard a report of the engineering industry minister on ventures undertaken with the purpose of raising the standards and reliability of machines and equipment manufactured in Poland.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR'S VISIT CONTINUES

Received by Jaroszewicz

AU121440Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--On 10 May Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Austrian Vice Chancellor Dr Hannes Androsch, who is visiting Poland for a few days. During the meeting problems connected with the further development of Polish-Austrian economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

Vice Chancellor H. Androsch was accompanied by representatives of Austrian economic circles and by a group of advisers and experts. On the polish side the meeting was attended by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek; Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry; Janusz Hrynkiewicz and Sykstus Olesik, deputy chairmen of the planning commission; and Marian Krzak, first vice minister of finances. Friedrich Zanetti, Austrian ambassador in Poland, was also present,

Meets Planning Chairman

AU121441Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the planning commission, met on 10 May with Austrian Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch and his delegation. The two sides discussed problems of Polish-Austrian economic cooperation, especially bilateral problems connected with expanding the present volume of cooperation supplies and with the possibilities of intensifying and extending cooperation in third markets.

Ends Visit

LD122318Y Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 12 May--Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister of Austria Dr Hannes Androsch wound up today his few-day visit to Poland.

During his stay here the Austrian guest was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz and held talks with Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, with Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec.

Businessmen and advisers accompanying the Austrian chancellor met for talks with representatives of Polish economic organizations. The visit was an occasion for exchanging opinions on the Polish-Austrian economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation. The sides discussed possibilities of undertaking ventures aimed to further expand two-way collaboration, with emphasis on industrial coproduction, and trade. The results of talks will undoubtedly further this aim.

The Austrian vice-chancellor and the party accompanying him paid a visit to Poland's two biggest investment projects at present--the "Katowice" steelworks and Belchatow brown coal and power basin. Commenting on Dr Hannes Androsch's visit to Poland PAP journalist stresses that Austria is one of Poland's leading trade partners among Western states ranking fifth in terms of the value of mutual turnover after the FRG, Britain, France and the United States. The Polish-Austrian trade increased five-fold in the years 1970-1976 growing by about 30 per cent annually, though mutual turnover has showed a slump this year for the first time since 1970. Experts of both countries are convinced that the economic ties have not been fully utilized yet as far as both development of trade and above all industrial coproduction are concerned. Discussions are under way on the launching of several big ventures which should become an impulse in this direction.

Considerable growth of Polish exports to Austria is an indispensable condition for further favourable expansion of the two-way trade as since 1970 the Polish import from Austria has been increasing at higher rate than the export.

Development of cooperation on third markets could become an important factor stimulating Polish-Austrian trade. The two countries have recorded remarkable achievements in this sphere already (joint construction of oil refineries in Congo and Mauretania and a cellulose plant in Cameroon). A lot could be attained through improvement of cooperation between Polish and Austrian small and medium-sized enterprises. The two countries should consider as well new solutions of finance-crediting issues.

SZYDLAK ATTENDS MEETING IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD141330Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Problems concerning the quality of work in industry and effectiveness of management were discussed at the voivodship party committee plenum in Bielsko-Biala yesterday. Vice Premier Jan Szydlak, who attended the debates, said that the course of the functioning of the economy, and in other fields, is correct and will be consistently followed.

BRIEFS

VICE MINISTER IN DENMARK--Copenhagen, 12 May, PAP--Polish Foreign Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek stayed in Copenhagen where he conducted political consultations with Under-secretary of State at the Danish Foreign Office Ole Bering. The sides discussed key international issues stressing in particular the necessity to deepen and consolidate the process of detente as well as to take steps in the sphere of disarmament. Also discussed were questions of Polish-Danish relations. Jozef Czyrek held also talks with Secretary of State at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs E. Joergensen and was received by Danish Foreign Minister Knud Boerge Andersen. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 12 May 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

Departs 14 May

AU141416Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today left Bucharest on an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of China [PRC] at the invitation of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Comrades Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister at the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of the group of presidential advisers.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Teodor Coman, Mihai Dalea, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Vasile Marin, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and of the government, leaders of central and mass institutions and personalities of the scientific and cultural life. The comrades from the party-state leadership were present with their wives. Also present were Iranian ambassador to Bucharest Mohammad Ali Moshiri, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim Lu Chih-hsin, the charge d'affaires ad interim for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], (Peng Heng-si), and the charge d'affaires ad interim for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Nguyen Tan.

The Otopeni Airport, where the departure ceremony took place, was adorned with the party and state colors, and with a large portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Many working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions came to see the party-state leader off. They wished him a warm bon voyage and most sincere wishes for success on his visits--expressions of Romania's policy of peace and friendship and political events of international significance, moments of particular importance for developing socialist Romania's relations of cooperation and solidarity, in the interests and for the benefit of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

A group of Pioneers and Falcons of the Fatherland offered Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu flowers. To the applause of those present, the presidential aircraft took off 30 minutes ago.

Cables Zhivkov, Koruturk

AU142000Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 14 May 78 AU

[Text] Flying over the territories of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent cables to the heads of state of the two countries.

In his cable to Comrade Todor Zhivkov he expressed his firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and manysided cooperation between the two countries will continuously expand, in accordance with jointly adopted decisions, in the interests of our peoples and for the benefit of socialism, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In his cable to the Turkish president, Fahri Koruturk, President Nicolae Ceausescu said he anticipates with pleasure the Turkish president's visit to Romania, in the belief that this will make an important contribution to developing the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Stops in Iran

AU142025Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 May 78 AU

[Text] On its way to the People's Republic of China [PRC] the presidential aircraft stopped over in Teheran. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met tonight with the Iranian Shahanshah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamer, and with Empress Farah Pahlavi. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat and Vasile Pungan were met at the Mehrabad International Airport of Teheran by Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda, minister of the imperial court; Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari; Commerce Minister Kazem Khosrowshahi; Amir (Awshad Aslan), master of ceremonies; Abdol Hasan Bakhtiar, head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and other officials. Also present were Romanian Ambassador to Iran Alexandru Boaba and members of the embassy staff, as well as PRC Ambassador Chiao Jo-yu and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] charge d'affaires to Teheran, Kim Ung-ki.

Stressing that it is a great honor for him to welcome the Romanian head of state, the minister of the imperial court invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Nyavaran Palace, the residence of the Iranian Shahanshah. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with the master of ceremonies were taken aboard a special helicopter to the Nyavaran Palace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's official entourage had talks at the airport with the minister of the imperial court, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of commerce, with the Foreign Ministry head of protocol, and with other Iranian officials.

Welcomed by Hua Kuo-feng

For PRC media reportage on the visit of President Ceausescu to Peking, see the International Affairs section of the 15 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT NORTH KOREA IN LATE MAY

AU121758Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] in the last part of this month, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president.

AMBASSADOR IN PEKING MEETS CCP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU131358Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Text] Romania's Ambassador to Peking Nicolae Gavrilescu had a friendly meeting with Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and with the delegation members who recently returned from their visit to Romania.

On this occasion, the Chinese delegation members discussed their impressions gathered during their visit to our country. Both sides expressed the desire that friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, as well as the all-round cooperation between Romania and China should continuously develop.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY LONDON SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

AU142005Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 May 78 AU

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Gordon Brook Shepherd From the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/5/1978--As reported, on May 9 President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the envoy of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH--Great Britain. Answering a question concerning the status of the coinhabiting nationalities, Romania's president stated: Indeed, there also are many untruths about the Romanian realities in the Western press. Certainly, not all of them are creditable, but unfortunately, one may still come across pieces of information in some newspapers containing inaccurate and sometimes--why not say it--even biased assertions.

But it is a fact that all the citizens of Romania, whatever their nationality enjoy every right stipulated in the constitution, in the country's laws. For these rights to be real, we have distributed the forces of production throughout the country's territory and all the citizens of Romania are given opportunities to work. I am thinking both of the counties where there are also working people of Magyar, German or Serbian nationalities and of other economically backward counties.

In the past ten years more particularly, a strong industry and other compartments have been developed in these areas. It is true that a Western newspaper wrote that industrialization would be harmful to the nationalities because it changed the backward rural environment by developing a new industrial civilized one and so traditions might be lost. If this is discrimination, then it applies to the Romanians, the Magyars, and the Germans alike for we do want to abolish backwardness and make the most up-to-date enterprises in all the fields of activity, education, science and culture be accessible to all the working people, the whole youth. Education is free for all young people in our country without discrimination. Ten-year schooling for the youth has been compulsory for four years now. Now, 50 per cent of the young are enrolled in lyceums--the second stage--and we intend to have the whole youth enrolled in lyceums by 1990. Higher learning, too, is open to every youth without distinction as to nationality or race subject to the country's development requirements. The young people of Magyar, German or other nationalities can learn in schools where tuition is in their mother-tongues. At the same time, in those schools--and I am referring to general education--about 25 per cent of the classes are for teaching Romanian. In technical and vocational schools, technical subjects are taught mainly in Romanian, but between 60 and 70 per cent according to their speciality tuition is in the mother-tongue. At the same time, the acquisition of two more foreign languages is compulsory in our education.

There are faculties and institutes where tuition is in Hungarian and there are also special classes where teaching is in this language. In Romania there are ten Magyar-language theatres, three German-language theatres and one where performances are in Yiddish. There are almost 3,000 artistic and cultural teams performing in Hungarian, 650 in German and others in the languages of other nationalities. There are 32 Magyar-language newspapers and magazines and eight issued in German, almost 2,500,000 books are published in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. Referred to the population their percentage is by no means below the ones in Romanian. On the contrary, it is higher.

Answering the British journalist who expressed the opinion that, in connection with nationalities, the essential problem is the nationalist spirit of the Magyars, the Romanian head of state said: I must say that the atmosphere among the whole population of Romania is very good. This is the result of the way in which we have solved the questions both of this nationalities and of the entire people, of the fact that all the working people do have the opportunity to fully assert their personality in all fields of activity according to everyone's capabilities. It is true that there are elements--quite few, indeed--that have a chauvinistic, nationalist attitude, but such an attitude can be found not only with the Magyars but with some Romanians, too.

Characterizing the international life, the Romanian head of state considered it as rather complicated. In my opinion, he said, the international situation has even worsened of late. This has been entailed by a certain intensification of the competition for a redivision of the zones of influence and domination in various parts of the world. Its effects were--to a certain extent--obvious during the Belgrade conference on security and cooperation in Europe as well. As a matter of fact, the conference did not conclude with the results the European peoples had expected, one may say that it was somehow a step back compared to Helsinki.

New destruction means, including atomic weapons are piling up in Europe, the armed forces are developing, aggravating the situation of the continent. If we consider the armament concentration, the two opposing military blocs, foreign troops and bases on the territories of other states one may say that in fact Europe is the continent with the most serious situation, the continent where there are the greatest dangers for a new war to break out that could jeopardize the whole mankind. That being so, greater efforts must be made to translate into life the document signed in Helsinki. We consider the provisions for economic, technical and scientific cooperation and the cultural and humanitarian questions to be equally significant and everything must be done to carry them into effect.

At the same time, there are military questions to which greater attention should be paid, by taking firm measures to reduce arming in Europe and throughout the world. Unless this is achieved it is difficult to speak of security and peace in Europe and in the world. Although so many complex questions have been piling up, I consider that there are real prospects for this state of affairs to be surmounted for collaboration and the course toward detente to be developed.

Answering another question, President Ceausescu said that it is essential for European security that all the provisions of the documents signed in Helsinki be implemented. But taking into account the specific situation in Europe, he went on, we consider it necessary that special attention should be paid to military questions. In this context we declare for the concommitant abolition of the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--for the elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, for armament and force reduction measures for cutting down on military spending. Certainly, we are aware that all this cannot be achieved in a short time. Therefore, we consider that confidence-building measures can be adopted.

I have in mind, among other things, the withdrawal of troops from the borders of states within a certain distance, renunciation of maneuvres and wide-scope military demonstrations, especially in the border areas. Disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, is a fundamental requirement for international collaboration and the economic and social development of the peoples.

Asked about the stand of the Romanian Government on the neutron-bomb manufacture, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We declare against any mass destruction weapons, hence against the neutron-bomb manufacture, too. Related to the Middle East situation, President Ceausecu stated: Undoubtedly, Israel's military actions in southern Lebanon have compounded the Middle East situation, have raised new obstacles to a peaceful settlement of this conflict. I must say that Premier Begin's response was not up to President Sadat's initiative. The question now is of an issue to the situation, by carrying into effect the declaration suggested by Egypt, by continuing the negotiations on the settlement of the complex questions in the Middle East. Conditions should be created for all states concerned and this--includes the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--to take part in the settlement of these questions, the resumption of the Geneva conference or by calling an international meeting on the Middle East conflict under the auspices of the United Nations Organization.

It is obvious that the guarantees for peace imply Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the settlement of the Palestinian questions by recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to the formation of an independent Palestinian state included.

Requested to express his opinion on the part Great Britain should play in the world, Romania's president said: I think that, in general, Great Britain holds a rather important place in today's world and has to play a significant part in solving the complex international problems. Of course, the issues of the contemporary world cannot be solved only by a few countries. It is necessary that all states, irrespective of their size or social system, take part in settling them in a democratic way, to the interest of guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all nations, of international collaboration and peace.

In this respect, I think that Great Britain, very much like other peoples, has to play an important part. We should like our countries actively to cooperate on an international plane for the assertion of the principles of equality, for the observance of each nation's right to a free, independent development.

In another sequence of ideas, President Ceausescu expressed his conviction that many positive changes will take place in international life in the next two decades. This conviction of mine, he argued, relies on the fact that the peoples are becoming ever more aware both of the dangers threatening them and of the force they have at their disposal in order to abolish the policy of dictate, of interference in other states' home affairs, in order to establish democratic relations which should favour the development of all nations and their close collaboration on principles of full equality.

To a question related to Euro-communism the Romanian head of state answered:

First of all, as concerns the notion of Euro-communism, I understand it as the assertion of an independent stand of the communist parties in the West in elaborating a policy based on the historical, economic and social realities, apt to ensure the respective countries' democratic development towards socialism. As for the transition to socialism of certain states, and this includes the Western states, it is a historical necessity from the point of view of social development. Sooner or later, they will come to it.

What the communist parties and certain socialist parties in the West propose to do, in their cooperation, is precisely to see that this transition is achieved in keeping with the realities and the will of the respective peoples. It is but natural. I can hardly see why this should be a danger to Western Europe and, I can see even less, how this could be a threat to the socialist countries or to Romania more specifically. On the contrary, a democratic solution of the problems of social development, which should take into account the needs of the broad masses in one country or another cannot but serve the peoples' economic and social progress, independence, peace and collaboration.

Speaking about his forthcoming visit to Great Britain, Nicolae Ceausescu said that he was looking forward to it. He mentioned that in the last few years the relations between the two countries have made considerable headway. I wish that, during my visit, we should find new ways for developing the economic, technological-scientific and cultural collaboration between Romania and Great Britain and make an exchange of opinions on international matters and on the means to strenghten the collaboration between our countries in order to contribute to solving those problems, he said.

I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to wish the English people success in developing their homeland, prosperity and happiness.

MORE ON IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Meet with Cornel Burtica

AU1211151Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and chairman of the Romania side of the joint Romanian-Iranian government commission on economic and technical cooperation and collaboration, met with the parliamentary delegation led by Sharif-Emami, president of the Iranian Senate, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

On this occasion the two sides discussed matters pertaining to expanding and diversifying economic relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as trade exchange in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Iranian peoples.

Received by Ceausescu

AU1218015Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received the Iranian parliamentary delegation led by Senate President Ja'afar Sharif-Emami, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The Iranian Senate president conveyed warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty Iran's Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamer, as well as wishes for success and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the wishes extended to him and asked him to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Iranian Shahanshah as well as wishes for prosperity and progress to the friendly Iranian people.

During the talk, the two sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields between Romania and Iran and between the peoples of the two countries; a cooperation which is continuously developing in keeping with understandings and measures established during the Bucharest and Teheran summit dialogs.

The sides also pointed out that the dynamic development of the economies of the two countries opens ever broader opportunities for expanding bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, in the interest of the Romanian and Iranian peoples and of peace and cooperation in the world. They also discussed aspects of the current international life. In this respect they highlighted the need to take firm action to generally introduce in interstate relations the principles of full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, politically solving contentious problems and adopting concrete measures for military disengagement, general disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The sides expressed the determination of Romania and Iran to strengthen cooperation at the international level and to continue to contribute to overall efforts to establish a new international economic order and lasting security in Europe and throughout the world. During the meeting the sides stressed the role devolving on the Romanian and Iranian parliaments and on parliamentarians in promoting the spirit of understanding and peace and in expanding and consolidating overall interstate cooperation. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY ITALIAN NEWSPAPER

AU121420Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received publicist (Arturo Pelegrini), special envoy of the Italian newspaper IL POPULO. Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, attended the meeting. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the Italian newspaper IL POPULO.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS OPENING OF BOOK EXHIBITION

AU131359Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 May 78 AU

[Summary] "A book and mass media exhibition was opened today in Bucharest. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, attended."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's arrival at the Dalles exhibition hall was greeted with special warmth by numerous Bucharest residents. "Welcoming the party secretary general and the other comrades of the party-state leadership, Comrade Dumitru Ghise, vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, expressed appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's participation in the opening of this exhibition."

BRIEFS

FRG HEALTH DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] delegation of the labor, health and social security commission of the Rhine-North Westphalian Parliament left Bucharest 10 May. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Margareta Hauser, Grand National Assembly secretary, and deputies. FRG Embassy staff members were also present. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 78 p 3 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA--Djakarta, AGERPRES, May 11, 1978--A Romanian-Indonesian agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy was signed in Djakarta. In the addresses delivered on the occasion, Teodor Ditulescu, the Romanian ambassador, and Bahadurin J. Habibie, minister of state for research and technology, underlined the importance of the bilateral cooperation in the field of scientific and technological research. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 11 May 78 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Foreign Minister Minic

LD141454Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, today. Milos Minic informed President Tito of the talks he held during his recent visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Democratic Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, India and Sri Lanka.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs informed the president of the republic also of the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries in Havana, and also for the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Unable To Attend Fair

LD132305Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the Novi Sad fair collective the following letter:

"I thank you for the invitation to visit the Jubilee 45th International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad. I would like to have seen the latest achievements in the development of agriculture and of foodstuffs industry in our country and in the world, but current commitments do not allow me to do so this year. At the same time, I thank you for the very thorough and useful publication, 'In the Struggle for Food,' which you have sent me.

"I have been informed of your work and of the cooperation which you are developing with many countries and international organizations, and especially with the developing countries. I am confident that you will continue to promote this cooperation.

"I hope that this year's fair will be successful and that it will contribute to the further progress of our economy.

PAPER REPORTS PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG TO MAKE VISIT

AU121531Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 May 78 p 3 AU

[Miran Sustar commentary: "Double Overture"]

[Excerpts] Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Pyongyang is in a certain sense a double overture: in the last 20 years this was the first foreign visit by a CCP chairman and, at the same time, this visit was Hua Kuo-feng's first travel to a foreign state.

Hua Kuo-feng's trip to the DPRK capital at the same time represents the highest confirmation of the new dynamic foreign policy which has been indicated during the past months by Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien and by Chou En-lai's widow Teng Ying-Ch'ao with their visits to the capitals of Southeast Asian states and Nepal.

Hua Kuo-feng's choice of Pyongyang as the first destination within the program of his visits abroad--his visit to Thailand has been announced unofficially and in the fall he plans to visit some European states, including Yugoslavia--was a logical consequence of China's efforts to first of all consolidate its relations with its neighbors. Being a country at the intersection of the interests of three big powers, the USSR, the United States (through Japan and directly) and China, the DPRK is of exceptional interest for Peking at this time.

Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Pyongyang is at first glance of a regional character but in fact it has--at least from the Chinese viewpoint--a global dimension: China has become actively engaged in the efforts for a peaceful elimination of a potential focal point of a new conflict and has thereby provided a creative emphasis to the thesis of the 11th [CCP] congress that "a new world conflict is not inevitable if...." a thesis which emanated from the previous completely affirmative thesis that "a new world war is inevitable". Briefly, in Pyongyang Hua Kuo-feng showed the Asians that China is not the one who wants to destabilize the situation in Asia.

MORE REACTION REPORTED ON MURDER OF ALDO MORO

Djuranovic, Cetinic Condolences

LD131516Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today signed the book of mourning opened in the Italian Embassy in Belgrade on the occasion of Italian Christian Democratic Party President Aldo Moro's death.

The acting president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, Marin Cetinic, today also signed the book of mourning at the Italian Embassy in Belgrade.

LCY, SAWPY Send Condolences

AU131425Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium have sent the following telegram of condolences to the directorate of the Italian Christian Democratic Party:

"In connection with the brutal and criminal killing of Aldo Moro, chairman of your party, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium send you the expressions of their deep condolences.

"In the personality of Aldo Moro, we highly esteemed a great statesman of your country and a tireless, zealous worker for its progress. His contribution to the development of cooperation between our two peoples will remain constantly present in the building of friendly relations between the two neighboring countries, and thus in the strengthening of peace, cooperation and stability in this area.

"Aldo Moro's death represents a loss not only for the Italian people, but for all people devoted to peace, democracy, progress and friendship among peoples. The public of our country condemns this brutal crime of the terrorists and their sinister aims expressing at the same time the conviction that they will not sway Italy's democratic and progressive forces in their common efforts to strengthen democracy and progress.

"We wish to express our solidarity with the democratic and progressive forces of Italy which have unitedly risen in the defense of the achievements, the foundations of which contain Aldo Moro's life and work. We beg you to convey, on behalf of LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, deep condolences to the family of the late Aldo Moro."

BORBA Commentary

AU1314O2Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 78 p 5 AU

[D.P. commentary: "The Act of Violence"]

[Text] After 35 [as published] days of uncertainty, trepidation and diminishing hopes, yesterday it was confirmed that one of the most prominent personalities of Italian postwar political life, head of the Christian Democratic Party Aldo Moro, was found dead in Rome.

A man has departed who included his political life and activity in the currents of the Republic of Italy, the president of which he should have become and who was an architect of the political course of assembling all democratic forces in order to lead contemporary Italy out of a crisis, a deep crisis of which he himself finally became a victim.

Aldo Moro's tragic end has even more strongly stressed the need for remaining precisely on this course for which he worked. The Christian Democratic leader's death at the hands of still unidentified terrorists, who themselves call "Red Brigades," has come as a warning for all democratic forces in Italy to work even more resolutely and unitedly for preserving the democratic achievements, security and life without any terror and fear of all Italians.

The Yugoslavs will remember Aldo Moro as a man who made consistent and persistent efforts for good neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation beween the two Adriatic countries, to remove all causes of pressure and misunderstandings between them. Although he himself did not participate in the signing of the Osimo agreements one of the most shining examples of European cooperation, Moro was one of their direct architects.

Aldo Moro's realistic outlook, patience and calm, his authority in the Christian Democratic Party and his persistence in overcoming prejudices toward the leftwing and the communists in particular among a large part of members of his party was also Aldo Moro's work.

By carrying out their absurd "sentence," the terrorists counted on including this tragic deed, the killing of Aldo Moro, into their strategy based on preparing the conditions for a civil war, of rather for bringing to power Italy's most reactionary forces. Judging by the past reaction to the blackmail and acts of the terrorists, entire progressive Italy is now more united than ever before in its defense of democratic achievements, for which Aldo Moro himself had worked during his entire life.

The violent end of life of a prominent, very respected and capable politician is, therefore, reason for sorrow and concern, not only in Italy, but also outside its borders.

REPORTAGE ON 11TH KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CONFERENCE

Zarkovic Attends Opening

LD1110452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--The 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo began in Pristina this morning, at which the past 4 year's work will be appraised and the forthcoming tasks of this republic's communists will be set. The conference was opened by Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, who welcomed over 600 delegates and guests.

This, the largest gathering of Kosovo communists, is being attended by a delegation of the LCY Central Committee including Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Ivan Kukoc, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and also delegations of the League of Communists of all the republics and Vojvodina.

Zarkovic Address Reported

LD111712Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 11 May 78 LD

["Kosovo League of Communists Conference"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina--After expressing his pleasure at having the honor to convey most cordial greetings from Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, and from the LCY Central Committee to the participants of the 12th conference and through them to all communists and working people of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee said:

"Your conference is being held at a time characterized by major achievements and profound revolutionary transformations in our society on the bases of the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress, the new constitution and the law on associated labor."

Zarkovic stressed that the basic stamp had been given and continues to be given to all activities after the 10th congress by the decisive struggle for the building of self-managing socioeconomic relations, and that over the past 4 years powerful blows have been dealt to dogmatic, technobureaucratic, liberalist and nationalist forces thereby powerfully strengthening Yugoslavia's political stability, its international position, defense force and security; full contribution has been made to this by the communists and working people of Kosovo.

Continuing, Zarkovic spoke of the development of intranational relations in Yugoslavia: "The changes in the political and socioeconomic organization of society and the further development of self-management have marked a new stage in the development of intra-national relations in our community, in which all our nations and nationalities--organized in a self-managing way in their republics and provinces and in the federal community--decide fully and in a self-managing way on their fate and confirm and co-ordinate on an equal basis their mutual relations and interests."

Zarkovic then touched on the results achieved in the development of the country's productive forces. Speaking about the efforts toward stabilization, he stressed that the level of inflation had been significantly reduced, the problem of insolvency solved, that financial discipline had been improved and the volume of uncovered investments reduced and so forth. All this had been achieved alongside a relatively satisfactory increase in the social product and a constant increase in employment and real personal incomes. He also pointed, however, to a number of problems including primarily the increase in spending beyond real possibilities, the increase in the balance of payments deficit in the country and high losses. "We are obliged at the present congresses and conferences of the League of Communists to illuminate as concretely as possible these problems and to set the paths for their early solutions," said Zarkovic.

Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslav policy aims toward broad goodneighborly cooperation on the bases of equality, full respect for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, and said that this policy is an integral part of the struggle for stability, peace and democratization of international relations as a whole.

"The multinational composition of our socialist self-managing community in which all nations and nationalities enjoy full equality make a mutual contribution and share the responsibility for the further development and strengthening of our country, and also the existence of parts of our peoples who live as national minorities in neighboring countries, inspires and gives a special content to our policy of goodneighborly relations. There is no doubt that a policy such as ours even when it does not meet with the expected understanding and acceptance among some of our neighboring partners is confirmed as an irreplaceable historic need of ours and of our neighbors, and offers a basis for the discovering of solutions to remaining open problems. We must unfortunately admit that our desire for development and progress for relations with Albania obviously still does not meet with understanding and the necessary agreement in the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, which has particularly been expressed in a number of recent public speeches by that country's highest ranking leaders. We do not know what purpose and for whose benefit such standpoints serve but certainly not the Albanian and Yugoslav peoples."

"As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, I wish to take this opportunity to stress that we are ready to exert continued efforts to overcome all hindrances with the aim of improving relations with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania and expanding mutual cooperation. It is our conviction that this corresponds to the long-term interests of our peoples and countries and will also represent a major contribution to stability and goodneighborly cooperations in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and further afield," concluded Vidoje Zarkovic.

Relations With Albania Stressed

LD121902Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--At the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which is working for the second day in a plenary session, the discussion was continued on the ideopolitical tasks of Kosovo communists in the province's further socioeconomic development and the development of the political system. Muhamed Mustafa, president of the provincial conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo, spoke of the increasingly great involvement of young people in all trends of the province's sociopolitical life. Over 2,500 basic organizations and almost as many groups of activists of the Federation of Socialist Youth with over 270,000 members function in Kosovo.

Dzavid Nimani, president of the provincial Presidency and member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also spoke at the morning session.

As Marxists, Dzavid Nimani continued, we are well aware that the value and superiority of one system of social relations, ideology and policy cannot be assessed only on the basis of momentary effects but also on the basis of what prospects they open for the future.

Speaking about the cooperation between our country and Albania, Nimani said that it was well known that there exists between the two countries differences both in ideology and in the political system, and that we always stress that this should not be a hindrance to the development of goodneighborly relations, to strengthening of mutual trust and respect, for this is of mutual interest. He then touched on the press articles and statements by some of the highest ranking leaders in Albania, in which under the mask of ideological struggle attacks are constantly made on our self-managing system, the LCY and the person of Comrade Tito, president of the republic.

Reading what is said and written there one gains the impression that this stems from dogmatic and bureaucratic concepts and sometimes bears a nationalist and irridentist coloring. In connection with this the question arises, primarily among persons of Albanian nationality in our country, as to the purpose of these insults, these attacks and this interference in our internal affairs. One also asks the meaning of this heightened spurious concern, when the equal position and national affirmation of Albanians in Yugoslavia are well known. Noting that he has had no desire to indulge in polemics, Nimani added: "We, communists and the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, consider that there should be an end to such attacks, interference in our internal affairs and especially to insults to the person of Comrade Tito, for this does not benefit cooperation and is not in the interests of the two countries."

Delegate Bajram Gasi from Kacanik noted that the experiences from investments made so far in this municipality were unsatisfactory and that this should be a motive for the mobilization of all communists and working people for putting funds more speedily to affective use.

Having stressed the need for information to become fully the property of the working people, Riza Aljaj advocated greater openness of all sources of information. He said that in the last few years there has been in Kosovo a speedier expansion and improvement in daily information media and radio and television programs, which has also contributed to the stabilization and promotion of political activity.

Vuk Saljic spoke about the successes in the sphere of organizing all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the province, parallel with the development of the sociopolitical system, conditions have been created for the mass organization of the population and the working people in carrying out defense tasks. The decision-making on these affairs is increasingly becoming the property and the right of the working man.

Dr Gazmend Zajmi spoke about the three key problems of Pristina University. The most acute problem being the weak efficiency of the studies which, in his words, must be increasingly seen in the context of attitude toward work and of efforts aimed at a speedier complete reform of higher education.

At the present juncture what is becoming increasingly evident at the university is the confrontation between its dynamic growth and the insufficient material base. One also feels the lack of scientific teaching cadres particularly in the sphere of technical sciences.

The conference adopted the report on the work of the League of Communists of Kosovo, of the provincial committee and of its organs between the 17th and 12th conference as well as the reports by the Commission for Statutary Questions and of the Supervisory Commission. After that the present provincial committee, the Commission for Statutary Questions and the Supervisory Commission of the League Communists of Kosovo were relieved of their duties.

At the end of this morning's work voting was carried out for members of the organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo, members of the organs of the LCY from Kosovo and for delegates for the 11th LCY Congress.

The conference will resume work in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, too, the great interest of the delegates for the debate on the most significant issues of the socioeconomic and all-round development of the province, the development of the political system and the tasks and obligations of communists in all spheres of life and work was manifested.

Ibrahim Muskolaj and Agim Muljhadza pointed out the need for more adequate linking up of associated labor with self-managing interest communities for employment and more precise consultations and planning in this sphere. Opportunities for employment should be sought also in other regions of the country as well as in a more dynamic development of the so-called small-scale economy.

Abdurshim Hafizademi stressed that it was necessary to form as soon as possible the self-managing interest community for transport in order that pressing problems, in particular in railway transport, be resolved.

When the debate ended, the conference adopted the changes and supplements to the statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo which makes it possible for the communists of the province to organize themselves even more efficiently for the carrying out of responsible tasks in the further development of socialist self-management. The statute, among other things, determines more precisely the responsibility of the communists who are duty-bound to participate actively as equitable members in the work of self-managing, socio-political and social organizations and organs. The altered and supplemented statute elaborates and expands even more the principle of democratic centralism.

After the explanation of the statute given by Dusan Ristic, the resolution of the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo was adopted.

The results of the voting were announced, on behalf of the election commission, by Redzep Hajrulahu.

The following were elected to the new provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo:

Aslan Fazlija, Aslan Skenderi, Agim Zatrici, Ali Mulja, Azem Vlasi, Abedin Ferovic, Avidi Bakali, Bahri Oruci, Borivone Zivgarevic, Bedri Elimin, Becir Boti, Najram Vuthi, Najram Peci, Car Kuci, Cerim Gasi, Dusan Ristic, Dervics Rozaja, Daut Fonda, Daut Fetahu, Drita Redzepi, Dzavid Nimani, Dzevdet Hamza, Ethem Recica, Endjel Mazreku, Filip Mihailovic, Gazmend Zajmi, Hadije Maljoku, Hasim Bljuta, Halil Bugari, Hamza Mehmeti, Halil Djema, Isa Mahala, Idriz Idrizovic, Imer Hodza, Iskender Musbeg, Jovan Bogicevic, Jelka Matijasevic, Jovan Todororovic, Josip Ivanovic, Kasim Hadzikadrija, Ljiljana Arsic, Mahmut Bakali, Mustafa Pljakic, Mihailo Zvicer, Muhamet Mustafa, Milan Seslija, Murat Racaj, Mustafa Sefedini, Mehmet Malici, Makvire Rasiti, Malice Bajoku, Mirko Marinkovic, Milan Djurinac, Muhamet Sabani, Miodrag Radovanovic, Mileva Jorgandzijevic, Milo Vujakovic, Mehmet Bardhista, Murat Hasani, Milan Krtolica, Mitar Samardzic, Nazmi Bitici, Nurije Hadzikadrija, Nakije Ljetaj, Najzmije Janjeva, Engineer Nazmi Kustafa, Nazmi Mustafa, Olga Djogo, Predrag Euckic, Predrag Vasic, Petar Kostic, Petar Jaksic, Rabije Bajrami, Redzep Zogaj, Redzep Jajrulahu, Riza Aljaj, Riza Sapundzija, Remzije Troni, Rahman Dedaj, Sejfedin Batali, Sinan Sahiti, Skender Munisi, Sadik Sadiku, Svtislav Jakic, Srboljub Stolic, Svka Jankovic, Saban Hiseni, Sefcet Mustafa, Sacir Hasani, Tahir Djema, Vuk Saljic, Votim Demiri, Vera Krasnici, Zorica Vuletic, and Zurafete Gorani.

The conference elected 15 members of the Statutory Commission and 11 members of the Supervisory Commission of the League of Kosovo.

The following were elected members of the LCY Central Committee from Kosovo: Ali Sukrija, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Branko Skembarevic, Drita Dobrosi, Djuro Trbovic, Fadilj Hodza, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Kilj Siroka, Milija Kovacevic, Milos Zoric, Nazmi Mikulovci, Sinan Hasani, Veli Deva and Dzavid Nimani. The president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee is ex officio member of the LCY Central Committee.

Sahit Zatrici was elected the Kosovo member of the LCY Statutory Commission.

The following were elected delegates to the 11th Congress of the LCY: Avdi Bakali, Agim Zatrici, Alan Kenderi, Ali Mulja, Aleksandar Peric, Najram Selimi, Bejto Novobrdalija, Bajram Seljani, Dragan Vlajic, Desa Djordjevic, Deli Hamza, Endjel Berisa, Ethem Recica, Hajredin Bujupi, Hasim Bljuta, Hadije Maljoku, Imer Pulja, Ismajl Bajra, Ilija Vakic, Mustafa Pljakic, Muserefe Mustafa, Muhamet Mustafa, Mehmet Malici, Milan Krtolics, Nebi Gasi, Naim Daci, Petar Kostic, Petar Jaksic, Pajazit Nusi, Predrag Cuckic, Riza Sapundzija, Redzep Hajrulahu, Rahim Mehmeti, Rustem Osdautaj, Sejfedin Batali, Safete Nimani Rugova, Slobodan Dimic, Saban Bojniku, Vojislav Popovic, and Cahide Hodza.

Some 64 members of the newly-elected provincial committee of the LC of Kosovo are Albanians, 21 are Serbs, 5 Montenegrains, 2 Turks, 2 Moslems and 1 Croat. The most strongly represented social group are workers who account for more than 28 percent of the members of the Central Committeee. There are 17 women and 18 young members of the League of Communists.

The participants of the 12th conference of the League of Kosovo sent a greetings letter to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY. The text of the letter was read out in Albanian, Serbo-Croat and Turkish by Laure Siroka, delegate from Pristina and grammar school pupil, Ljubinka Mrkic, delegate from Kosovska Mitrovica, teacher, and Iskender Muzbeg, delegation from Prizben, a lawyer. The reading of the letter to President Tito was greeted by delegates and guests of the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo with a standing ovation and the singing of the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You".

Conference Resolution

LD121844Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--A dynamic and stable development of productive forces in the coming period such as would insure the diminution of the differences in the province's level of development in comparison with the country's average, must represent the central question of ideopolitical activity by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces--the resolution adopted at the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo stresses.

In order to accomplish such a development it is essential further to improve the economic structure by means of dynamic industrial development and greater participation of light industry, especially those branches which process the raw materials of which Kosovo disposes and which guarantee greater income, accumulation and employment. The resolution stresses that particular activity should be directed toward the association of labor and norms and the linking of associated labor between the province and other territories on the basis of joint efforts and mutual economic interests.

With this aim greater involvement is essential on the part of communists in organizations of associated labor, banks, chambers and organs of the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the preparations of high quality programs and the undertaking of measures to speed up joint efforts.

The resolution then underlines the responsibility of organizations and leadership of the League of Communists in self-managing organizations and communities for the consistent realization of investment policy and for the capacitation of organization of associated labor for more effective and high quality realization of investment efforts. It is of major importance that Kosovo's economy should be more broadly involved in international distribution of labor, with prime attention being devoted to guaranteeing a more rapid increase in exports from the province, in particular exports of highly processed products and to enriching the economic relations with foreign countries by means of cooperation on a long term basis and by means of joint efforts.

The resolution then points out that food production continues to be one of the priority tasks of the province's socioeconomic development and that agriculture is one of the most essential stabilizing factors in the economy as a whole. In addition to increasing the volume of agricultural production and also intensifying it, it is necessary to bring about a change in its structure in favor of more rapid development of animal husbandry, industrial, vegetable and fodder crops. In the sphere of the development of socioeconomic relations in agriculture, the resolution stresses tasks connected to the more rapid reproductive linking of associated labor on the basis of joint income and development plans and by means of association of agricultural workers. An increase in production and income by agricultural workers will create a basis whereby, with the solidarity and reciprocity of the working people of the province and broader communities, questions relating to pension and health insurance and the social position of agricultural workers in general may be solved.

A very important place is awarded to the implementation of the law on associated labor in all spheres in the section of the resolution "on the tasks of the League of Communists in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and in materials and social development". All questions of further socioeconomic development are examined in the light of the tasks involved in the application of this, the most important normative act pertaining to the system after the constitution. Special stress is laid on the League of Communists' obligations in the development of income relations, in association of labor and means, in the strengthening of the basic organization of associated labor and in the furthering of distribution according to results of labor, which should also contribute to the more rapid material development of society. The resolution then mentions that the strengthening of the economy's accumulative and reproductive capacity is the immediate task of communists in all environments, and that the League of Communists of Kosovo will exert efforts energetically to wipe out consumption which exceeds real possibilities. Stress is also laid here on the obligation to make the growth of joint and general consumption slower than that of the social product. All tasks of communists in the sphere of socioeconomic relations are posed in the resolution of the 12th conference as a function of the more rapid development of the province in all spheres of life and labor.

The section on the construction of the political system stresses that the League of Communists' struggle for the consistent realization and construction of the delegate system is a constant ideopolitical task for communists. The realization of the delegate system demands well-organized ideopolitical action of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in the further affirmation and preparation of basic organizations of associated labor, local and self-management interest communities. Attention is then drawn to the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in organizing and preparing the province to realize its constitutional role. The strengthening and cadre training of the province as socialist self-managing sociopolitical communities of equal Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Moslems and members of other nations, nationalities and other ethnic groups, is necessary both in order to realize the constitutional position of the province in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and its position as a constitutional element of Yugoslav federalism.

The resolution of the 12th conference emphasizes the importance of the constant battle by communists and other organized socialist forces consistently to realize the equality of nations and nationalities. It is also pointed out here that the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy is an essential condition for the enrichment of long term stable national equality in the province and further afield. In this context it is pointed out material conditions of life and economic equality of nations and nationalities represent the essence of the realization of true national equality. For this reason "the realization of the policy of more rapid development of underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is of special significance for further national equality and intranational relations and for consolidating the unity of the working class and our socialist community, and is in the true interest of its stable development."

Special sections of the resolution are devoted to the League of Communists of Kosovo's tasks in all-peoples' defense and social self-protection, in the ideological struggle for the self-managing transformation of education, training, science and culture and also to the ideopolitical role, development, ideotheoretical work and cadre policy in the League of Communists of Kosovo and to the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the sphere of international relations and the international workers' movement.

New Presidium Leaders

LD122254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--The new Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo reelected at its first session (today) Mahmut Bakali as its president.

The following were elected members of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo:

Aslan Fazlija, Aslan Skenderi, Agim Zatrici, Bahri Oruci, Borivoje Zivgarevic, Dusan Ristic, Dzavid Nimani, Dzevdet Hamza, Mahmut Bakali, Mihailo Zvicer, Mustafa Pljakic, Petar Kostic, Predrag Cuckic, Rabije Bajrami, Redzep Zogaj, Sejfedin Batali and Sinan Sahiti.

At its session this evening, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo elected Petar Kostic secretary of the Presidium and Jovan Bogicevic, Abedin Ferovic, Redzep Hajrulahu, Rahman Dedaj and Cerim Gasi, executive secretaries of the Presidium.

CROAT ASSEMBLY ELECTS REPUBLICAN OTHER, OFFICIALS

AU132050Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 78 P 8 AU

[D. Odorcic Report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 9 May--At the first joint session of the second delegate convocation of the Assembly of Croatia delegates adopted the decision that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia should consist of Pero Car, Kazimier Jelovica, Zvonimir Jurisic, Milan Miskovic, Jaksa Petric, Jakov Sirotkovic and Jelica Radojcevic. The following were elected to the delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Zeluko Huber, Ivo Senjanovic, Tomislav Badovinac, Antun Bubic, Bogdan Crnobrnja, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, Mato Zulu, Bogdan Cuturilo, Berislav Sefer, Pero Djetelic, Dragutin Serbek and Stjepan Tonkovic.

At the joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of Croatia delegates also elected members of the Croatian Executive Council, republican secretaries and other officials of the Croatian Executive Council. The following were elected: Mato Crkvenac, Vjekoslav Cemeluic, Dr Tode Curuvija, Jovica Jokic, Dr Emil Ludviger, Dr Ivan Mecanovic, Dr Uros Perusko, Eng Uros Roksandic, Vera Sodan, Ante Ukic, Branko Zekan, Eng Ivo Bautovic, Slavko Bosanac, Mladen Gajer, Milivoj Gluka, Lubomir Majeric, Stanko Manestar, Milan Puskaric, Eng Danijel Rezek, Hrvoje Skoko, Dr Marijan Strbasic, Dr Stipe Suvar, Zlatko Uzelac and Emilio Vlacic.

Zvonko Spoljar was appointed President of the Republican Council for Questions of Social System, Nada Andric was appointed President of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy. While Dr Ivan Jurkovic was appointed president of the Council for Questions of Education, Science, Culture and Physical Culture.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ELECTS DELEGATES TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

AU132043Y Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 78 P 8 AU

[J. Pjevic Report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 9 May--The first joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of Slovenia in the new composition was held in Ljubljana today. At this session delegates elected by secret ballot Marko Bulc, Dusan Cehovin, Ivo Klemencic, Rudi Kropivnik, Marjan Markovic, Martin Mlinar, Zoran Polic, Milena Rakcevic, Lojze Skok, Zoran Zagar, Jelka Zekar and Mirko Zlender as delegates of Slovenia to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

DOLANC ISSUES PRESS RELEASE ON SECURITY DAY

LD121204Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of 13 May, security and service day, Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has issued a press release to the Yugoslav press in which he points out the nature and role of the security service both during the revolution and postwar building and also today, at a time when it represents one of the exceptionally important factors in our self-managing security mechanism--the system of social self-protection.

This year, too, as has always been the case, security service day, 13 May, will be marked as a symbol of the great successes which we have achieved in the social and economic development of self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia and in its positive role in the building of international relations. This spring the day will also be characterized by very lively and rich precongress activity.

Like every anniversary of security day, this one is also an opportunity for a new review of our organization and readiness not only to defend but also to create the conditions for the further development of the heritage of our revolution.

Even while passing a decision, in the fire of armed struggle, on the formation of a specialized organization with particular tasks, Tito bore in mind Lenin's warning that it is just as important and difficult to preserve the heritage of revolution as it is to win it. Therefore, from the first days of the uprising and in the days of creating the first armed units and organs of people's power, he organized the defense of the institutions of the revolution which was later constituted as a separate service in May 1944. As a revolutionary tempered in the harsh conditions of the illegal struggle against the reactionary royal regime, he knew how to make use of the experience which he and his fellow fighters, workers and communist fighters, had acquired in the years between the two wars.

Thus, our security service grew and developed as a weapon of the party and the revolution. In all periods of the revolutionary struggle, from its formation up to the present day, it has accomplished successfully the responsible and difficult taks with which our society has entrusted it. With the full support and aid of the working class and people it overcame in the first postwar years, which were for us very difficult ones, the pressure of the forces of counterrevolution and international reaction.

(?Our security service) made a full contribution toward the defense against Stalinist pressure, which during the Cominform campaign attempted to halt us on Tito's path toward building a socialist self-managing society. Today the security service is developing as an integral part of our system of social self-protection, with its own specific role and tasks. It is therefore an element of and the expression of socialist self-managing social forces in our country. Therefore, attempts for the service to resist self-management were successfully opposed, with the exposure of this tendency and alien ideology at the Brioni plenum of 1966. During the war years members of the security service were recruited from the ranks of the boldest fighters and the most eminent communists. The same criteria remained in the postwar years and up to the present day, when the members of this service have become the worthy followers of that great number of heroes who defended with their lives the heritage of our revolution during the war and long afterward.

Self-management and nonalined policy are the basic pillars which today make Tito's Yugoslavia the most stable social system in the world. But self-management and non-alinement are in the same way the reason for various pressures which reactionary forces in the world exert upon us with the aim of sowing unrest and insecurity in our country and thus threatening Yugoslavia's stability.

In this exceptionally complex and unsettled time, when the still powerful forces of imperialism, hegemony and reaction are striving to strangle progressive thought, liberation and revolutionary processes in the world, when terrorism is on the rampage in various places with suspect symbols and aims, we can say that we have created all conditions for free work and labor for our working man and citizen. An invaluable contribution has been made toward this by the security service which, thanks to the high consciousness of its workers, high degree of organization, readiness and responsibility has successfully thwarted the many attempts by our enemies in their aim to harm us. The service has found and continues to find its support and strength in the system of self-management, in the working and popular masses and in their conviction that it is the prime duty of every one of our people to preserve the heritage of the revolution and to guarantee the

conditions for its further development, for the building of a socialist self-managing society in which the working class and the working man will make decisions on all essential questions of his life and labor, Stane Dolanc stressed in conclusion.

DOLANC DENOUNCES TERRORISM BEFORE SLOVENE AUDIENCE

LD131834Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--About 93,000 people gathered today, despite bad weather, to take part in the "march along the paths of partisan Ljubljana" and the "march along the paths of comradeship and memories." The final function held in the Liberation Square in Ljubljana at 1100 today was transformed into a magnificent people's manifestation.

"Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke at the rally. Greeting the children, young people, workers, Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] and territorial defense members, members of security organs, members of the militia and of people's protection, citizens of local communities, former veterans of renowned partisan brigades, partisan couriers, underground workers, liberation front activists and all other participants in the 'paths of partisan Ljubljana's march, Stane Dolanc stressed that these partisan marches and sports competitions have for the 22d time inscribed a living popular ring where barbed wire surrounded Ljubljana during the war. This ring is and will remain forever a powerful expression of our freedom, an expression of the eternal strength of our victorious revolution and of our national liberation war, and an expression of the faith of our people in socialism and in the future. At the same time, this living ring is an expression of the awareness and the readiness of our people, should it be necessary, to defend with all the strength and all the means at its disposal everything that we have today. 'Never again will an enemy trample underfoot our sacred, inalienable, inviolable soil,' Comrade Tito said 4 years ago when he spoke in Ljubljana at the conclusion of the 18th march. Today, stressed Dolanc, we confirm together these words of Comrade Tito's. We all confirm our readiness to extend our socialist revolution and to defend its gains and achievements--the power of the working people, brotherhood and unity, self-management and the inviolability and sovereignity of our country.

"Dolanc then evoked memories of the war years when the occupiers tried to suppress the capital city of Slovenia with a ring of barbed wire and with a system of bunkers and fortifications whereby they made great use of the services provided by White Guardist traitors. The enemy, however, could not prevent the organization of the popular rising in Ljubljana led by the communists.

More than that--for a long time this city was the center of the liberation struggle and of the revolution in Slovenia. The inhabitants of Ljubljana, many liberation front activists, underground workers, workers, intellectuals, and old and young people joined the joint liberation struggle of Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

"We do not share the views of some people, said Dolanc, that there is no longer any point in reviving the events of the time of the national liberation struggle and of the revolution. These views are spread by antidemocratic forces which cannot conceal their fascist and antipeople origin. These forces do not like the socialist, self-management and nonalined Slovenia and Yugoslavia. They do not wish peace, democracy and humane relations among the people. We shall always go back to the great era of the armed struggle because the values of those times permeate every moment of our work and of our life today and in the future. Until the historic interests of the working class have been fulfilled we shall nurture the traditions of the national liberation struggle and pass them on to the young generations because in them we see, as Comrade Tito stresses, one of the essential conditions for the continuity of our revolution.

"The revolution in its essence, said Dolanc, represents the purest and the loftiest self-management act of a nation. Our system of socialist self-management was born as early as the time of the liberation war. Liberation front organizations in the streets, terrain committees, groups of activists, companies, detachments, brigades, liberation commissions and first socialist laws [as received] were all first self-management cells. These bodies were able to grapple with the state and military machine of fascist powers and win in the struggle against the physically vastly superior enemy. These bodies live not only in our memory, but also as a basic component part of our present policy and action. They grew into the front of the Socialist Alliance of the working people.

"Speaking of our revolutionary past as a point to the present time, Dolanc went on to refer to the tasks in the defense of our peace and creative effort in relation to the manifestations which threaten peace in a great part of the world. Besides the existence of many trouble spots from which a new world conflict can burst out any time and the existence of conflicting interests by the world powers, there exist sinister forces which with terror, political murder and intrigues and with similar other methods are trying to frustrate the aspirations of the people to freedom and democracy. All this also happens in the proximity of our borders. Many such attempts are directed against our country. Slovenes and Yugoslavs learned to know the horrors of the fascist terror during the war. Since the liberation, terrorist pressure against our country has continued in the form of attacks on our people and our missions abroad and on our borders, by the barbarity of bands of crusaders, by incursions of terrorist groups trained in camps and bases in the West, by convening some congresses and by presenting the programs which call for the overthrow of our constitutional self-management order. We have been confronted with this special and psychological war against Yugoslavia until the present day. Of course, this pressure has not made us waiver but has made us even stronger and more united.

"Terrorism, stressed Dolanc, has never been a weapon of real communists either in Yugoslavia or anywhere else in the world. At a time when many people viewed terrorism with tolerance--and that includes those who now speak of it as the greatest evil--Yugoslavia warned of the general danger of terrorism. Today it is clear to the whole world, especially to the democratic public, that terror is the weapon of those who do not wish the world well. This is why we express our profound solidarity with all the democratic and progressive forces in the world which today fight against the terrorists and terrorist murders. In particular, we stress our solidarity with the democratic public of Italy which is today exposed to the greatest pressure and violence by the political underground. We denounce most vehemently the terrorist crime committed against the president of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro.

"In Yugoslavia, Dolanc went on to say, we shall prevent terrorist intentions and attempts by all available means. We shall insure for our working people continued peace and safe life and work. We have the guarantee for this in the high level of moral-political awareness of our people, in the system of social self-protection and of all-peoples defense and also in the training and socialist self-management awareness of our security organs.

"Referring to the past congresses and conferences of the leagues of communists, Dolanc stressed the great capability of the communists to create new prospects for our development and for a better life for our working people and to do so in keeping with the intentions of the constitution and the law on associated labor. Our joint aspirations regarding the direct power of the working people, freedom and socialist self-management democracy in all the areas of social life came fully to the fore at the congresses. This entire current of revolutionary unity is flowing toward its culmination--the 11th LCY Congress.

"In concluding his speech, Dolanc congratulated the citizens and the participants in the 'paths of partisan Ljubljana' march on this impressive and massive manifestation."

The function ended with a reading of a letter of greetings to Comrade Tito.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT HAILS NOVI SAD FAIR

LD121744Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The very fact that over 1,600 labor organizations, 500 of which are foreign exhibitors from nearly 50 countries including 26 developing countries, are participating in the Novi Sad agricultural fair shows clearly enough about the fair's growing prestige and about its growing international significance.

This was stated today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to newsmen after a 3-hour tour of the fair.

This year's fair, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, in Djuranovic's words, shows in many respects the further expansion in the development of technology and technical equipment in the sphere of agriculture. He particularly stressed that this fair showed in a convincing manner the ascent of our agriculture.

This ascent is characteristic not merely b. high yields, but also by the dynamic process of pooling labor and resources.

At this fair, Djuranovic said, we see somewhat deeper processes of linking up on the principle of income and of economic interests of work organizations. True, we cannot yet be satisfied with the depth of income-based and self-managing relations but the fact is nevertheless encouraging--and this was also confirmed in the talks with representatives of work organizations--that these relations have begun to develop and that income-based relations are beginning to permeate all the relations in agriculture.

What is particularly interesting is that which can be seen in the achievements of our science in agriculture. According to the fair's exhibits our science in the sphere of agriculture is at the very top of world achievements--Djuranovic said--bearing in mind the newly created species of wheat, sugar beets, sunflower hybrids and corn.

The president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out the need for broader social action in order to have the significant results of agricultural science applied as soon as possible on the broader territory of our country. Djuranovic also said that agricultural production was not merely exerting a favorable influence on the stabilization of our entire economy but could also emerge, and was emerging, as a significant stabilizing factor of our balance of payments.

Djuranovic believes that the fact that the Novi Sad fair has become a specific fair presenting achievements in the sphere of agriculture of developing countries is of particular significance. This is also an opportunity to understand the broader possibilities of linking our country with developing countries which is also our more lasting orientation.

By all that we have seen, Djuranovic concluded, the Novi Sad Fair demonstrates a comprehensive increase not merely of our results in agriculture, but it also indicates our opportunities for linking up as well as the breadth of economic relations with other countries.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SMOLE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD121836Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (TANJUG)--Vice-chairman of the Soviet Ministerial Council and co-chairman of the Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Ivan Arkhipov received here today Yugoslav Ambassador to the Soviet Union Joze Smole.

The ensuing talk pertained to questions of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

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